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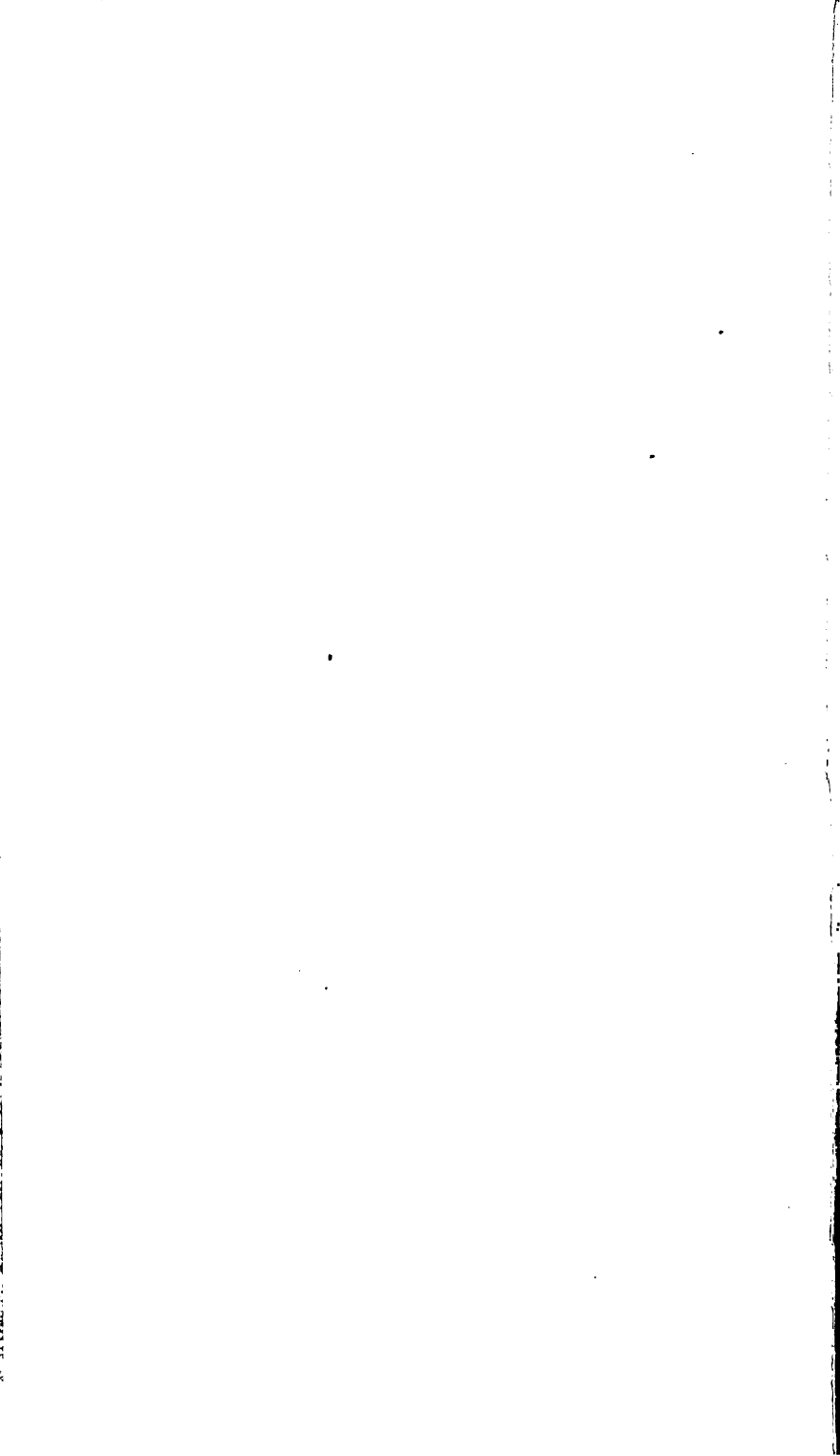
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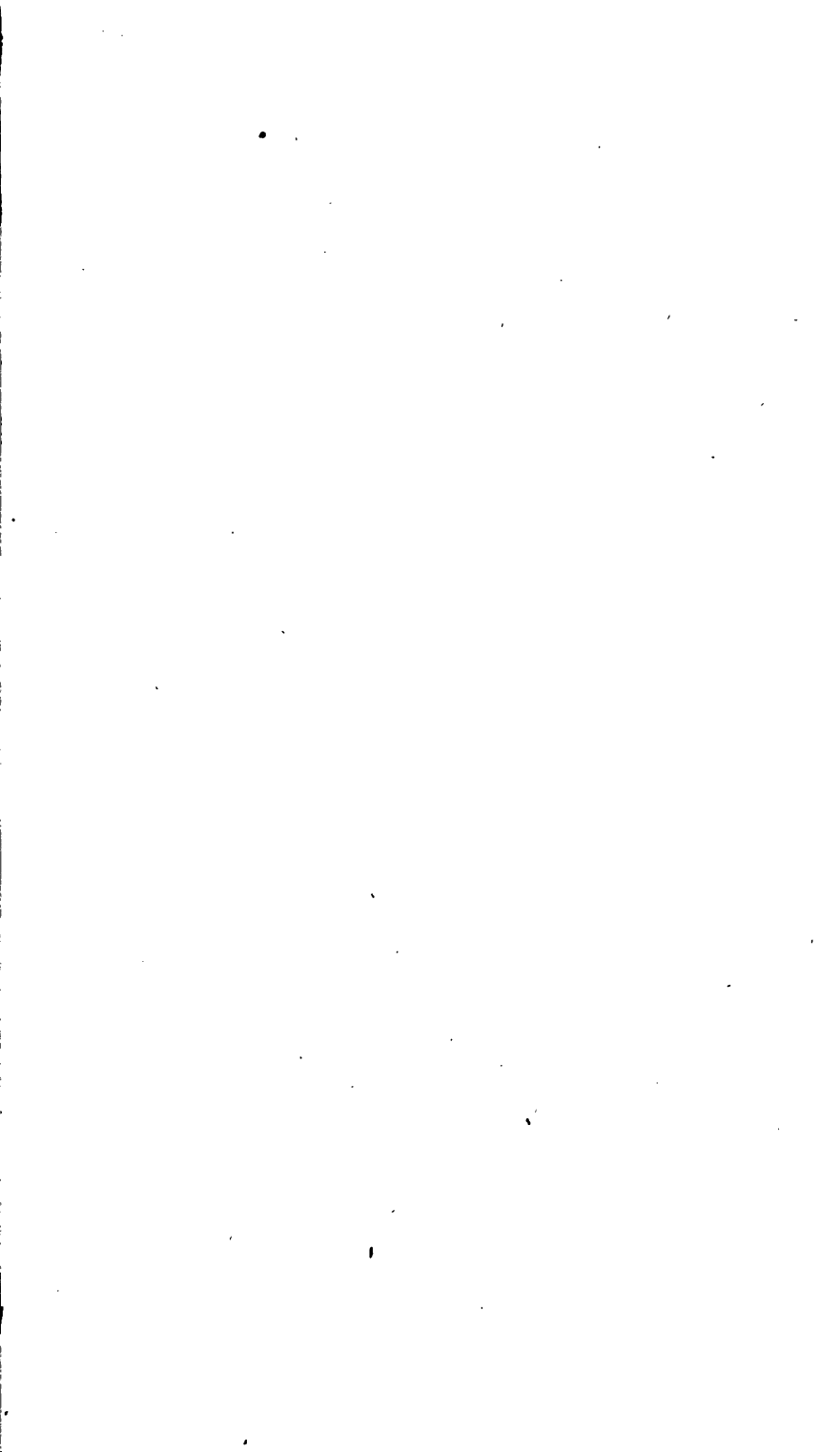


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A  
TOUR  
THROUGH  
GERMANY;

PARTICULARLY ALONG  
THE BANKS OF THE RHINE, MAYNE, &c.  
AND  
THAT PART OF THE PALATINATE, RHINGAW, &c.  
USUALLY TERMED  
THE GARDEN OF GERMANY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,  
A CONCISE VOCABULARY  
OF  
FAMILIAR PHRASES, &c. in GERMAN and ENGLISH,  
FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS.

BY THE <sup>U. Helwig</sup> REV. DR. RENDER.  
NATIVE OF GERMANY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.  
VOL. I.

LONDON:

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1801.

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TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE EARL OF MOIRA.

MY LORD,

**I**T was your perfect knowledge of the language, and your thorough acquaintance with the constitution and military discipline of my native country, that first induced me to solicit your patronage to this work; and thus,



my Lord, I take an opportunity of publickly avowing the pride I feel on being deemed worthy the protection of so accomplished a Gentleman and Soldier, as the world knows your Lordship to be.

On perusing these sheets, my Lord, you will, no doubt, be pleased at having revived in your memory, by the description of those parts over which you have travelled, and where you have dwelt, some events of your past days. If so, my Lord, of such sensations I shall rejoice in being the author, and shall bear, with  
some-

## DEDICATION.

v

somewhat less anxiety, the obligation you have conferred upon me.

I trust that my work will prove an agreeable and useful companion to such military characters as may hereafter make a tour through Germany, and that even to those who have no such intention it will be found instructive and amusing; as the revolutions of States, the relation of political events which have caused them, and the description of countries, must ever interest the Soldier, the Politician, and the Philosopher.

With the hopes, therefore, my  
Lord, that my humble efforts  
may not prove unworthy of your  
patronage, I beg leave to subscribe  
myself,

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

Most grateful

And devoted Servant,

W. RENDER.



## P R E F A C E.

**B**EING a native of Germany,  
and having traversed the  
whole Empire, I may naturally  
be deemed more competent than  
Strangers to describe with exact-  
ness those principalities which  
are the substance of my Tra-  
vels, having spent a year or two  
in each of them. Foreigners  
generally are too apt to hurry  
over a large tract of country  
without dwelling upon its beau-  
ties, or contemplating its singu-  
larities, satisfying their curiosity  
A 4 with

with common information ; and neglecting every interesting object This frequently arises from an ignorance of the native's language, which disqualifies them from making such inquiries as might stamp an authenticity on their investigations.

Having spent eight years among the described countries, part of which time I was private tutor and travelling guardian to the son of a distinguished personage, I became afterwards the travelling companion of several English gentlemen with whom I arrived in this country. From these circumstances, my readers may reasonably anticipate, that

that my observations during my travels will not be deficient either in curiosity or interest.

In these I have deviated very much from the generality of travellers, who content themselves with describing, and that very superficially, the manners and customs of a people; whereas I have entered into more minute investigation, and not only observed, but studied with the greatest attention the different characters, &c. of my countrymen.

To render this work still more useful to the English nation, I have annexed, a *Concise View of the Present State of the whole German Empire*, comprising the  
Popula-

*Population, Revenues, Military Forces, &c. &c.* also in the way of an Appendix, a *German Travelling Companion*, with an English translation. This so desirable an addition has never, to my knowledge, been given by any of my predecessors, though the convenience and advantage of it are so evident. I have done all in my power both to afford the reader satisfaction, and the traveller assistance, in every particular necessary to be known on his arrival upon the continent.

The critical peruser will, I fear, discover many inaccuracies in my diction: but, in consideration of my being a foreigner,  
I shall

I shall trust to his candor. I have so often noticed the liberality of the English towards strangers, that I am fully persuaded, although this work may not meet the public eye with that correctness and elegance of language which embellishes the works of several who have preceded me in this branch of literature, I need be little apprehensive, having advanced nothing but what I myself witnessed, or collected from the most respectable authority. Its accuracy, therefore, will, I flatter myself, render it interesting to those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the manners and natural resources



resources of my country; and tend to its being received with that indulgence by the public and those who intend to make Germany an object of their enquiries, with the candour and liberality which so eminently characterize the British nation.

THE AUTHOR.

LONDON,  
August 1st, 1801.

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A  
PRELIMINARY ACCOUNT  
OF  
GERMANY:

TOGETHER WITH

Some Observations for a Traveller through that  
extensive Empire.

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THE German Empire is compounded of many distinct principalities, each of which has a legislature and police peculiar to itself; therefore it is difficult to delineate precisely its government as a whole: but whatever I shall advance will be founded on the most accurate and authentic documents.

VOL. I.

\*B

According

According to the observations of the most celebrated modern geographers, and those of Frederic II., King of Prussia \*, it contains twelve thousand square miles †, and twenty-six millions of people.

Germany is the only country in Europe which cultivates every production necessary to a large and flourishing state : its situation in the heart of Europe, and the interfection of its navigable rivers, *viz.* Danube, Rhine, Mayn, Elbe, Oder,

\* The treatise in which Frédéric II. speaks on this subject, is intitled, “ *Litterature Allemande.*”

† Whenever, in the course of my Tour, I speak of miles, I mean English miles. In Germany we generally reckon by *stunden*, *i. e.* “ hours,” one of which is commonly equivalent to the distance of three English miles. But this is not regulated by marks or stones like those in England, which is a great improvement, and causes much pleasure to a traveller. Our system of measurement is very variable, and the quantity of ground in a *stunde* varies almost in every province, according to the provincial mode of computation.

Weser,

Wefer, and Mosel, afford all the requisite advantages for extensive commerce. The articles of its trade, exclusive of the mines, are corn, flax, hemp, wood, madder, wine, &c.; and these are produced in such abundance as allows of considerable exportation.

Germany does not produce either coffee, tea, or sugar; but the want of those luxuries are compensated by productions infinitely more valuable. Tea, which is esteemed a necessary of life in England, is considered in Germany as a medicine, being used only by the sick: honey is the substitute for sugar, and much used by the lower orders. The Germans are more particularly partial to acids, than any other nation; wherefore the consumption of sugar is but trifling: coffee, I must confess, is their most favourite beverage; (Rhenish wine excepted:) a scarcity of that article would be sensibly felt; they deem

it wholesome if taken immediately after dinner without milk or boiling; it is made very strong among people of fashion, the proportion of an ounce to two large cups, on which boiling water is poured, the coffee being contained in a bag of fine muslin or calico. Coffee taken thus unboiled does not occasion spasms or tremors: however, in many parts of the German Empire the lower classes use it but little, having in lieu, warm beer or wine sweetened with their favourite honey, in which they dip their bread for breakfast. Barley coffee is very general; and all their beverages are made with filtrated water. If Germany was consolidated into one government, it would surpass all others. The most unhappy class are the tenants of the petty princes, the last of whom unmercifully extort from the first their small pittance to support the pageantry of their courts; yet in  
general

general the situation of the common people is more comfortable than that class in other kingdoms, owing to the fertility of the soil producing such abundance of corn, fuel, salt, fruit, wine, &c. whereby they are enabled to procure a sufficiency of wholesome food at a small expence.

Within the space of the last thirty years, agriculture and industry have been systematically encouraged among the Germans, which has caused important improvements among the farmers: they are indebted chiefly to the late king of Prussia, Frederic II., and the Emperor Joseph II., for their advances in commerce and domestic policy. These enlightened potentates repressed the avaricious spirit of the priests and nobles, whose exactions stripped industrious citizens and peasants of their hard-earned property.

Since the death of those two monarchs, the petty princes of the Empire have

followed their example, and seem to vie with each other in extending every improvement through their domains. Of late several have eminently distinguished themselves as philosophers in protecting the poor, restraining the powerful, and universally encouraging industry. Among those who deserve particular notice for this liberal and glorious conduct are the reigning Dukes of Brunswick and Würtemberg, the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, the Margrave of Baden, and some others, who have founded schools, cultivated farms, established manufactures, converted the wastes into arable land, and obliged the inclosure of fields, and in short they seem disposed by their present extraordinary encouragements of the arts and sciences, to make amends for their former negligence.

To support this character of these generous princes, I need only translate  
part

part of a manifesto of the late duke of Würtemberg, which was issued and addressed to his subjects on his birthday in the year 1778. It is as characteristic of a magnanimous prince, as it was consolatory and interesting to the people.

“ Being but a man, and knowing  
“ myself liable to all the frailties in-  
“ cidental to human life, I conceive it  
“ probable that many events may have  
“ transpired that I now devoutly wish  
“ had never been, and which had I  
“ possessed more knowledge of human  
“ affairs at the moment they were en-  
“ acted, I would neither have dictated  
“ or supported. Such a confession I  
“ think the duty of an upright mind, and  
“ this consideration of the past has  
“ impressed me with ideas of duty that  
“ are indispensable to my office as one  
“ of the Lord’s anointed. I consider



“ this day, on which I enter my fiftieth  
“ year, as beginning the second period  
“ of my existence; and each future  
“ year it shall please Divine Providence  
“ to bestow, shall be devoted to the wel-  
“ fare and happiness of my subjects.  
“ Henceforward the prosperity of Wür-  
“ tenberg shall be secured on the firm  
“ basis of its sovereign’s love for his  
“ people, and their grateful confidence  
“ in his affection. A subject, thinking  
“ as he ought, will see many circum-  
“ stances occur in which particular  
“ interests must yield to general good,  
“ and he will not murmur if events  
“ transpire that are inconvenient to his  
“ private purposes: with such reflections,  
“ we trust that every man will confide  
“ in his prince as a father who anxiously  
“ contemplates their welfare, and that  
“ no contest in future will exist, but  
“ reciprocal competition in promoting  
“ the

“ the prosperity and felicity of the whole  
“ community,”

The whole of Germany contains about two hundred and fifty princes; who, with regard to the government of their respective estates, are arbitrary. Many of these support a host of counsellors, secretaries, proctors, and advocates, who are superfluous, burthensome, and useless; but the form of their governments permits these dependants to exist in indolence, and act oppressively towards the people.

The affection of the Germans towards their sovereigns is remarkable; throughout their whole history, no instance occurs, in which rebellion has been directed against the prince; even when the monarch has oppressed them with insupportable taxes, he does not appear to forfeit their attachment; the resentments of the people fall exclusively on ministers and  
the

the venality of the servants who stimulate and mislead their master.

The supreme power is in the Diet, which is composed of the Emperor, or in his absence of his commissary and of the three colleges of the Empire, *viz.* the electoral college, that of the Princes, and that of the Imperial towns. The power of the Emperor at the Diet is not legislative, but merely executive; this, however, gives him much influence over his counsels.

Germany is not like many other countries, as England or France for instance, where all imitate the manners of the capital; so that he who visits the metropolis, at once surveys the manners of the whole kingdom: whereas in the German Empire no one city influences the habits or opinions of the others; but as the country is divided into distinct states, so they exhibit distinct customs, opinions, and

and practices, within their separate boundaries: for this reason a traveller would do wisely, on visiting that country, to select certain stations for a temporary stay, and thence make his excursions into the surrounding provinces: when he has surveyed everything most worthy of notice in one part, let him then remove to some central point for a repetition of the same method of observation within a circumference of contiguous districts: thus only can he be materially improved or truly informed of the real character of the inhabitants.

According to the confessions of many English travellers, the Germans are frank, hospitable, and honest; industry, application, and perseverance, are their great characters\*; they are but little addicted to  
outward

\* The particular bent of the Germans, according to the judgment of many foreign writers, seems  
to

outward shew, or possessed with a national pride ; every stranger is welcome in

to be towards abstract philosophy : they are distinguished from all other nations in Europe for deliberate examination and indefatigable application ; they were the first who threw a light on mathematics and general physics ; to prove my assertion, let the reader compare the following authors in the forementioned sciences, viz. *Copernicus, Euler, Herschel, Kästner, Keppler, Leibnitz, Lichtenburg, Wolf, &c. &c.* in astronomy and mathematics ;—*Blumenbach, Böhmer, Crell, Erxleben, Haller, Heister, Hoffmann, Lobstein, Marggraf, Richter, Schaareschmidt, Spielmann, Unzer, Vogel, Zimmermann,* in medicine, &c. &c. They likewise investigated theology, history, and legislation, with the same philosophical spirit. At the same time, it is to be confessed, they must renounce all pretensions to the prize of wit and humor.

Military as the government may appear to many foreign, superficial observers, it is to this military government, and the imitations of it in other countries before the French Revolution, that Germany was indebted for a peace of more than twenty years, a fact unknown for many centuries before, and during that specific period, she perceived her own honour

in all their societies, and amicably treated ; an Englishman particularly needs no other introduction than his name ; he never meets with coldness or indifference : this singular behaviour towards foreigners is exhibited indiscriminately with sincerity of heart and a smiling countenance, to all descriptions of travellers, from the prince to the labourer : their manners and address are not so polished as those of the English or French, yet they abound

honour and interest. Perfect legislation, with an adequate police, is, without doubt, the summit of all human attainments. Such a state alone can make us happy ; can alone produce universal sociability, and estimate the value of such a disposition ; how thankful ought not Germany to be to Frederic II, and Joseph II, two philanthropic, cotemporary monarchs, unparalleled for centuries past in the hereditary successors to those crowns. It is my opinion, had fate permitted the liberal intentions and philosophic principles of these emperors to have been fully realized, the delusive fanatical and chimerical tenets of the French political dogmatism would have never influenced the right side of the Rhine.

with such persons as are termed men of the world. Should a stranger arrive at any hour, he may be sure to be entertained with a frugal meal, a bottle of good Rhenish, a cup of excellent coffee, and a pipe of Canaster tobacco. Sprightly airs of music, on various instruments, by the different persons of a family, seldom are omitted; this practice is admirably described by professor Weisse, of Leipzig, in his celebrated composition of "Love and Wine."

Though Rhenish wine is not the universal product of Germany, yet it may be had in every province of excellent quality; its price varying according to the relative situations of the districts. Many other wines are the natural produce of this country, *viz.* the Mosel, Bergsträsser, and those on the banks of the Mayn, Lahn, and also those in the interior of Suabia, Bavaria, and Alsace; but the  
Rhenish

Rhenish is in general preferred to those of Hungary, France, Spain, and Portugal, if not of all Europe. The Germans believe, perhaps with partiality, that good Rhenish wine is the most wholesome liquor in the world: it exhilarates without intoxication, and even excess is not attended with the usual fever or head-ache. The universal practice of adulterating wine by spirits which are of deleterious nature, cannot be effected in that of Rhenish, as such ingredients would be immediately perceivable in the colour and taste. In all the wine countries, spirits are abhorred, and are rather an object of exportation than consumption\*.

The prevailing amusements in Germany are, the chace, opera and concert,

\* It is a mistaken notion that the spirituous liquor called *Holland's* or *Gin* is made only in Holland; the greatest part is manufactured in Germany from the dregs of the grapes, mixed with a distillation from barley, and forms a very great article of commerce between the two countries.



masquerades, public and private balls, and occasionally cards; though no nation has, generally speaking, so great an aversion to desperate play, and the various games of chance. The laws are severe against gamblers; they are everywhere despised, and by such means no one could ever acquire a fortune. When cards are introduced it is merely for amusement to pass away a few hours, and all they risk can never materially injure their circumstances; if a person were to lose five guineas at a sitting, it would be deemed immense. Economy is a leading principle in both sexes, and predominates in every class of society. The known history of some bathing-places, as of Spa, Aix-la-Chapelle, Schwalbach, and Wilhelms-Bad, may be alleged as incompatible with my assertions; but surely such particular and local instances of extravagance cannot disprove the general character of the nation for economy  
and

and they take their *ton* from the foreigners who frequent them, not from the native Germans.

In the winter season, when the ground is covered with snow, ladies and gentlemen form parties of pleasure in sledges, a species of amusement totally unknown in this country. These vehicles are formed in different shapes, resembling lions, tigers, elephants, bears, &c. They are commonly drawn by two horses, richly caparisoned, with plumes of feathers, ribands, and great variety of little bells. The sledge is so contrived for the lady to sit in front, and the gentleman, who guides the horses, in the hinder part.

These parties sometimes consist of from fifty to sixty sledges, preceded and followed by an excellent band of musicians, in a peculiar kind of sledge, called in German *Wurst*, i. e. "sausage," a name appropriated to its form, which contains about eight or ten persons, and is generally drawn by four horses.

This diversion is not confined to the day, but is taken in the night also, when several servants accompany the sledges with torches. I have frequently observed, when at Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, and Francfort on the Mayn, many English ladies and gentlemen, closely wrapped up in fur, among the sledge parties.

The mode of travelling twenty years ago in Germany was very tedious, owing to the badness of the roads, and the want of a proper regulation of those who let out horses and carriages to hire. The emperor Joseph II. exerted himself very effectually to remedy this evil. On his suggestion, the Diet at Ratisbon passed a law, that a *chaussée* (similar to the English turnpike-roads) should be made throughout the whole German Empire. This order was sent to all the courts of the German princes; and in the short space of twenty years the most astonishing  
improve-

improvements have taken place; so that at present *chauffées* are made over half the German Empire, not winding, but straight like those in France, and on such *chauffées* a traveller may with ease go seven or eight English miles in an hour.

Many of the German princes have established diligences in their dominions, and endeavoured to make travelling as expeditious and comfortable as possible. I must confess, however, that in Germany convenience and expedition in travelling continue much in the rear when compared with England, where they are brought to a degree of excellence and perfection which leaves the whole world behind them. But let it suffice, that the Germans have made wonderful improvements, and still continue their efforts to extend them as much as possible; and if the regulations respecting the roads and post horses were on the same footing as in

c 2

England;

England, (where every individual who chooses to take out a licence may accommodate persons with horses and carriages,) the Germans would still more advance towards perfection; but the management of the post belongs to the several governments, and at present no more than one postmaster, or person permitted to furnish horses and carriages, is allowed to every town, great or small.

The best regulations as to the roads, post horses, and everything relative to the accommodation of travellers, in the same kind of style as in England, though not quite so complete, are to be met with in the Palatinate, particularly from Manheim to Mentz, almost throughout the dominions of the landgraves of Hesse Cassel and Darmstadt, Hanover, the greater part of the emperor's territories, &c. The *chaussées* in the above principalities are formed in a very beautiful and expensive style; are generally very broad; and  
planted

planted on both sides either with walnut or other fruit-trees and lofty elms, forming noble *allées*, which are kept in good repair. The *chaussée* from Francfort to Mentz is one of the handsomest to be met with in all Germany. This road in particular is made in the most magnificent style: the foot-path is raised, and guarded on both sides with high stones, which secure the passenger from carriages and horses. It is estimated, that every *Stunde*, (or three English miles,) costs the city of Francfort about six thousand pounds sterling. It is eight *Stunde*, *i. e.* twenty-four miles in length: the greater part, however, belongs to the government of Mentz.

This road is the most frequented of any in Germany. There are three turnpike gates between these two places; at each of which travellers pay twopence for every horse. The receipts at

these gates produce a revenue of twenty thousand *Gulden* \* *per annum*. There are more than eighty thousand post and waggon horses, besides those belonging to private persons, which annually pass along this road. The *Güterwägen*, i. e. "waggons for goods," which go weekly from Francfort to Straßburgh, and thence to Switzerland, are generally drawn by twenty horses, or more, according to the season. They carry loads of seven or eight tons each. Such a waggon looks at a distance like a large house, and has, indeed, a pretty appearance. They are covered with a large white canvas cloth, and closely packed in a very peculiar manner by people called Packers, purposely employed for this business.

The best and most comfortable mode of travelling through Germany is for

\* i. e. Guilder, which is equal to two shillings English money.

persons to have their own carriage, with post horses. The stages, or post waggons, as they are called, are rather slow and disagreeable in some parts. Travelling is much cheaper in Germany than either in England or France, the traveller paying only two shillings per mile for each horse—the German mile being equal to six English miles.—The postillion expects a shilling for himself,

I trust the English reader will not be offended at my pointing out, in this place, the different characters of an English, a French, and German postillion.

The English postillion is undoubtedly the most steady of the three; it is all the same to him whom he drives: he still pursues his pace, which is pretty quick: if there be any person of consequence in the carriage, a few airs generally attend his driving, as he naturally expects a better reward, which idea makes him drive the faster. Were he even to drive



through a paradise, he would not look about him, nor notice the beautiful objects which surround him. The idea of sparing his master's horses does not occur to him as a matter of any consequence.—A French postillion is either singing, laughing, whistling, or swearing. It very often happens that he alights in the middle of the road, to knot the rotten broken rope-traces with which his horses draw the carriage, which serve instead of leathern harness. If the road be bad, or a hill oblige him to go slow, (a circumstance that an English postillion seldom regards,) he cracks his short whip above his head for the space of ten minutes, as if he were beating time, knowing his horses cannot go a foot faster, nor does he intend they should. All this noise, though it means nothing, a traveller must endure, it is so inherent in the principles of these gentry.

A German

A German postillion, on the other hand, drives four horses with a sort of clownish tranquillity. During the whole stage he calmly smokes his pipe, which is about a finger's length. When he comes near a town or narrow defile he takes up his post-horn, (a small French-horn which hangs on a rope of various colours from his shoulders,) and sounds it for the space of ten minutes, which ends with some tune. If you say to him *Schwager*, "brother-in-law," (this is the general title of a German postillion,) go faster, he turns about, looks you full in the face, and replies, *Ja, mein Herr, i. e.* "yes, sir," but still continues the same pace. When his pipe goes out, he strikes his flint and lights it again; there can be no chance of proceeding more speedily. He cares not whether the road be good or bad, whether it rain or snow; all is alike to him: he only puts a small cover over his pipe when it rains. It is quite a matter  
of

of indifference to him what people he drives, and is equally careless of their reproof or applause. The object that he never loses sight of, is to conduct your chaise and the contents from one post to another. If a passenger arrives at the post-house, and makes any complaint to the postmaster, he coolly goes and fetches the horsewhip, lashes the fellow before your face as long as he thinks proper, and you are often obliged to entreat for him not to be handled too roughly.

A person travelling through Germany will do well to buy one or other of the following publications, in which he will find every satisfactory information respecting the roads, distances, posts, miles, time, coin, weights, and measures in each province. They may be had of any German bookfeller in London. Many of them are published in the French and German languages, and may be had bound together or separate.

As

As every independent prince or state in Germany has an established mint, and every district presents to the traveller different coins, measures, &c. it is unnecessary to swell this work with what may be so easily obtained. The coin in general is silver alloyed with nearly an equal quantity of copper, which renders the money of little value beyond the limits of their own territories. A traveller will do wisely, therefore, not to incumber himself with more than he thinks absolutely necessary, but to furnish himself with bills of exchange. Almost every banker in London having connections with some banking-houses in Germany, every information may be obtained of them.

*Works published and hereby recommended to the use of travellers through the German Empire.*

*Post und Zeitungs-Lexicon, 2 Theile, published at Leipzig.*

*Geo-*

*Geographisches Post-Lexicon*; published at Jena.

*Post und Reiseblatt der Routen durch Deutschland*; published at Leipzig.

*Allgemeines Post und Reisebuch*; published at Presburg.

*Post und Reisebuch*, von Frederick Streng, 1796.

*Postbuch von Deutschland*; published at Brunswic, 1797.

*Postwesen*; published at Hildenburgshausen, 1793.

*Postbuch*, 4 Theile, Wien, 1780.

*Diez*, allgemeiner Postlauf und strassenbuch, durch das ganze heil. röm. Reich. Francfort, 1791.

This last I would particularly recommend to all travellers, as it contains a great deal of necessary information, comprised in a small compass.

It would be advisable for any person who is desirous of making this tour, to  
take

take a few lessons in the German language, thirty of which, from its affinity to his native tongue, would enable him to read easy German works, and to understand the greater part of familiar conversation.

In the Appendix to the second volume, I have subjoined, for the benefit of those who travel in Germany, "A Vocabulary  
" of easy words and familiar phrases,  
" with short and expressive Dialogues  
" on Travelling; together with the German and English alphabets, with a  
" short alphabetical German and English  
" Dictionary, &c." calculated to facilitate the learning of the language, which will enable them to converse on the road, even though very young beginners, and which constitutes at once a source of information, entertainment, and improvement.

It is recommended, likewise, to take convenient lodging, as soon as possible, where

where the family speak nothing but German; and not to remain in an inn, as is often done for several weeks. Thus, the traveller will make a greater progress in his knowledge of the language, than by being in a tavern, where the different languages of the Continent are generally spoken in a very defective manner, which can be of little or no use to one who wishes to study the language, manners, and customs of the country he is in.

As soon as a foreigner arrives in a German tavern the landlord proposes to him a *Lehnbedienten*, or "footman," who speaks either broken English or bad French and German, to conduct him about the town, and point out every thing worthy notice.

If an Englishman wish for almost instant acquaintance with the first ranks in Germany, his being a freemason will render his introduction more easy and agreeable

agreeable to the parties as well as to himself, masonry being there held in the highest estimation. But it is somewhat different from that of England; I do not mean in point of science, but in the choice of members. It is on this account by no means easy to become a mason, as the qualifications are extremely nice and numerous: the difficulty of choice, however, is not confined to foreigners, but extends even to natives, the mutual consent of every member in different lodges being necessary to make a mason; and it often happens that a German is excluded, because one single member gives a negative. This accounts for the advantage of being a mason, in order the more easily and speedily to acquire an acquaintance with persons of the greatest respectability. A man will then be introduced to the literati, as well as to the first ranks of nobility; and consequently will never  
repent



repent having been initiated into this mystery in his own country; and as the English and German lodges are so closely connected with each other, words are inadequate to describe the advantages and pleasures which an Englishman derives from such an union. What delight must a foreigner feel in passing some hours in a German lodge, where everything is conducted with decorum and the greatest solemnity! There he will meet the first princes of the German Empire, nobility, and men of learning; and, to heighten the charms and conviviality of the scene, music, all powerful music! is called in to accompany the choicest songs. I shall here take the liberty of presenting my reader with a specimen of a German masonic song, which is adopted in all the lodges in the Empire. I am the more induced to publish it in this work, as I have often sung it in several lodges in this kingdom,

and

ren all; wis- dom our

Pantino

Godde be, List to her call .

2  
Laugh at the  
Heedless at  
Wisdom inspire  
Blest be h

3  
Masons we all  
Heart voice  
Her laws to s  
O'er ev'ry

6  
We need no borrow'd beams .  
Brethren behold  
From the bright east still gleams,  
Radiant Gold :

7  
Which on our joyful way  
Is to us giv'n,  
Till an eternal day  
Greet's us in Heav'n .

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

and been requested to publish it with the music, and an English translation.

As many English writers and travellers have already borne sufficient testimony to the truth of my assertions on the head of German hospitality, it would be superfluous to dwell any longer on that subject. But I wish more particularly, that other Englishmen, who intend to visit my native country, may, prior to their setting out, avail themselves of the information I have endeavoured to throw into the following pages; and it will be a source of the most pleasing satisfaction to my mind, to reflect, that I may, perhaps, by my labours in the present instance, have contributed to render travelling in Germany more easy and pleasant to some of the natives of this country, to whose general urbanity and liberality I am proud to own myself deeply indebted.



A  
T O U R  
THROUGH  
G E R M A N Y.

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FRANCFORT

Is a fine large city, situate in a healthy, fertile, and beautiful country on the river Mayn, by which it is divided into two parts, distinguished by the names of Francfort and Saxenhausen, twenty miles north-east of Mentz, and three hundred and fifty west by north of Vienna. The fortifications are regular and solid, but which serve only for appearance, as the place may easily be taken, it being acces-

sible on all sides without much difficulty. The streets are spacious, regularly paved, and well lighted. The houses have a splendid appearance, and the shops well stocked. The inhabitants live in a costly style, and spend their money with taste. The population, dress, air, and general manners of the inhabitants sufficiently indicate that there dwells no despot within their walls, to impoverish them in support of his grandeur, and to put every motion of their lives and bodies under restraint by his caprice.

No city in Europe contains larger and more magnificent public buildings, elegant private houses, and commodious inns, all built of large red square stones. Among others, the following are the principal hotels, or largest inns; such as *Das Rotbehaus*, "the Red House;" *Der Römische Kayser*, "the Roman Emperor;" *Goldene Löwe*, "Golden Lion;" *Weidenhoff*, "Willow Court;" *Goldene Schwan*,  
"Golden

"Golden Swan;" *Goldene Rose*, "Golden Rose," &c. I might add besides more than a dozen others, not much smaller, or less celebrated. In these hotels, travellers of every denomination below the rank of sovereign Princes make no scruple of eating occasionally at the *table d'hôte*, i. e. "ordinary;" which custom is universally followed by strangers from every country on the Continent of Europe. The beer, or ale-houses, in every respect resemble small hotels; and their accommodation for strangers of all descriptions cannot be exceeded in any part of the world. The coffee-houses\* are magnificent, and from morning till late at night are crowded with genteel company. Every person is at liberty to mix with that society which he likes best, as there are from four to six rooms adapted to differ-

\* It is not customary that lodgers are taken in or dine in coffee-houses in Germany, as in England.



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ent amusements: such as billiard-rooms, coffee, tea, reading, conversation, and smoking-rooms. That of Mr. *Fritsch*, in the Market-place, is one of the principal coffee-houses, where the best company may be met with at all hours. Strangers from all parts frequent it; particularly in the fair times. Mr. *Fritsch* is in every respect a man of sound understanding, and converses in several languages with great facility. He, and the proprietor of the *Red-House*, Mr. *Dick*, stand in high repute among foreigners, particularly the English, who resort mostly to their houses. There are perhaps ten or twelve more magnificent coffee-houses which may come into competition with that of Mr. *Fritsch*; but as I did not frequent them so often as I did his, I can only say, that they may in many respects be equally as good as that which I made choice of.

I hope

I hope it will not be deemed an exaggeration, when I assert that Francfort is one of the wealthiest cities in all Europe; if we take into consideration the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, as well as every other article, compared with the expensiveness of London, and other large cities.

There are about thirty-six inhabitants in this place, who possess property to the amount of more than a million and a half of guilders\*; and I speak within bounds when I say, there may be more than two hundred and twenty-five whose annual income amounts to one hundred thousand guilders. The furniture of their houses, their beautiful gardens,

\* The guilder is equal to two shillings English money: but one shilling in Germany goes as far as three in London, so that a million and half of guilders may be deemed equivalent to four hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

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equipages, &c. exhibit a state bordering on the extreme of magnificence and splendour. In a word, Francfort is the great mine, whence the gold of the Empire issues.

The principal causes of its wealth will be pointed out to my readers hereafter, when I shall have occasion to speak of the decay of the once flourishing cities of Mentz and Cologne.

The situation of Francfort is at once delightful, and highly advantageous for commerce. It lies in the midst of the most fertile part of the country, where all the riches of nature are combined with the luxuries of art; and being surrounded by so many petty states, there is no cause to fear the prohibition of foreign wares.

According to the most recent calculation, which was made in the year 1780, Francfort contains about forty thousand inhabitants, including Jews and strangers.

Those

Those who come for the fair are estimated at some thousands. As the principal high roads of Germany lead through this city, all the persons of consequence, who go to the baths and watering-places, generally take Francfort in their way. This occasions a continual influx of company. The German nobility visit Francfort for various reasons; such as receiving payments, having sales of many kinds, and being in the neighbourhood of powerful courts. This city is very much visited by the English, who there meet with every article of luxury they can desire. Freedom of opinion is more exercised than in any other city of Germany, except Hamburg. The inquisitorial temper of the Lutheran clergy, who form the principal church, had long checked the public religious exercises of the Calvinist inhabitants; but these at length, in the year 1790, obtained permission to erect public places

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places of worship, and for the free exercise of their religion.

What ungenerous treatment! that Martin Luther should have shown more indulgence to his old enemy pope Peter, and even to Judas Iscariot himself, than to his fellow imitator and reformer, John Calvin.

Formerly the Calvinists were obliged to go to worship at *Bornheim*, a neighbouring village, about six English miles from the city, belonging to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. This village is notorious all over Germany for its numerous brothels. The Roman Catholics, on the contrary, though in religious principles they differ much wider than the Calvinists from those of the established church, have more churches, chapels, and convents than any other sectaries: the principal church called the *Dom* or *Domkirche*, i. e. "Cathedral-church," is in their possession; but no public procession of the host is permitted.

permitted. All their religious ceremonies are confined to the houses of individuals, or performed within the walls of this edifice. In this cathedral is a curious clock, consisting of three parts or divisions. In the lowest, which looks like a calendar, are several circles, the first of which shews the days and months; the second the golden number, with the age and change of the moon; and the third the dominical letter. The fourth and fifth circles represent the ancient Roman calendar. On the sixth are the names of the apostles and martyrs; the length of the days and nights, and the entrance of the sun into the twelve signs of the Zodiac. The seventh and eighth circles exhibit the hours and minutes of the sun's rising and setting. In the ninth circle, the divisions of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, the four seasons, the twelve months, &c. are marked. The circle in the centre shews the moveable feasts. The figures  
which

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which strike the hours in this curious piece of workmanship represent two smiths with hammers in their hands. It was put up in the year 1605, and repaired for the first time in 1704.

There is a beautiful chapel in the inside, into which the new emperor is conducted immediately after his election, in order to be crowned by the elector of Mentz.

In the church of the Predicants, are two altars standing almost opposite to each other, which are decorated by two pieces of painting by *Albert Dürer*; one of them represents our Saviour's ascension, and the other the assumption of the Virgin Mary.

The Jews have a public synagogue of considerable size. I went once, with my pupils, to see one of their most important rites performed on a child belonging to a rich Jew, by name *Schnapper*, and was much affected by the closeness of the  
12 place,

place, and by compassion for the poor infant.

The Roman Catholics are wholly excluded from the right of becoming burgeses at Francfort. The Calvinists may arrive at that honour, by favour of the magistracy, but cannot take any active part in the administration of the government.

The number of Calvinists is very considerable. They are the most industrious, and unquestionably (with the exception of Messrs. *Bettman*, and some other bankers) the richest part of the inhabitants. This was owing to the circumstance of their being till now excluded from any share in the government of the city. The greatest part of the Calvinist families are descendants of French protestants, who left their country at the revocation of the edict of Nantz. They divide themselves into two branches, and are distinguished by two churches:  
one



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one has a German, and the other a French preacher. There are several villages near Francfort, consisting entirely of French refugees, who left their country at the same time. All their descendants speak French in their common conversation, and retain many of their original customs to this hour.

The city of Francfort is much celebrated on account of two fairs, which are held annually; at which time, people from all parts are to be met there. One fair begins on Easter Tuesday, the other in the middle of the month of September; and each of them continues three weeks.

It is impossible for me to give my reader a full and ample description of the fair at Francfort, without making this sketch too voluminous; suffice it therefore to say, that there is then a conflux of people from every part of the world. All the hotels, private houses, and even the

the adjacent villages, are filled with strangers. No private house is permitted to take in lodgers, except during the fair. At each of the *table d'hotes* of the *Red House*, *Roman Emperor*, &c. it is not very unusual to meet with upwards of three hundred guests of different countries; Turks, Russians, English, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Dutch, Americans, &c. The usual dinner hour is one o'clock, and there are then to be seen people of all ranks and degrees; the nobility at that time mixing with the trades-people. The dinner, which consists of three courses, is served up in a most elegant and luxurious manner, the price for which, including a pint of wine and one large cup of coffee, is a guilder. At the inferior hotels it is somewhat less. They sup generally at eight o'clock, for which the charge is half a guilder. During the time of dinner and supper, a most excellent concert is performed,  
by

by a band of the best musicians, occasionally accompanied with songs by ladies, who sometimes also play solos on the French horn. After supper the whole company join in singing popular songs, and each individual contributes to the general mirth and happiness of the company. Drinking of healths in Germany is entirely abolished. Any person inadvertently doing so, is obliged to pay a fine equal to two-pence, which is put in a small tin box placed on the table, for the benefit of the poor. No toast is allowed to be given by any person whatever. Every one has his small or large bottle before him, according to his fancy, and drinks as much or as little as he likes. Happy would it be, were this salutary law introduced into many other countries! Six months before the fair begins, Francfort is supplied from all parts of the world with foreign stores, manufactures, &c. either by water

or by land, and may be called a general *depôt* of foreign productions. At the time of the fair, the wealthiest merchants in the German Empire come to that city, and purchase by wholesale those articles which they afterwards sell again to such merchants as are not able to attend the fair; thus it is, that Francfort Market supplies almost all other places on the Continent of Europe. Foreign merchants purchase for themselves, or order such articles as their country may demand. Many very rich people resort thither during the fair merely for the pleasure of seeing so numerous, yet so agreeable, a *melange* of company. There are also operas, comedies, concerts, balls, exhibitions from all parts of the world, of wild beasts, and horsemanship.—I once saw Mr. Astley and his troop there.

The third week of the fair is called the pay week; and during the fourth, the

greatest part set out for the fair at Leipzig, which begins a fortnight after the close of the former. Those who neglect their payments in the third week are declared bankrupts, and are obliged to fly the country till their affairs are settled; if taken, they are put under arrest. A man who commits a bankruptcy in Germany is very severely dealt with: no people in the world hold this in more abhorrence than the Germans, as every one of the family suffer for it. No person thus insolvent can ever expect to get a public employment in the state, and should he even hold one at the time, it would be immediately taken from him. He is looked upon as an outcast in all societies, and every company avoids his approach. How far in that respect my countrymen go beyond the mark, I leave to the judgment of others. I think some allowance ought to be made in cases of this kind, when it is recollected how many  
men

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men in England, who have unfortunately become bankrupts, have afterwards not only paid twenty shillings in the pound to all their creditors, but have also accumulated large fortunes for themselves and families: I am rather inclined to infer that there is something rotten in the state of the *lex Germanorum* on this particular head.

The articles of exportation from Frankfurt consist of wine, corn, hemp, timber, flax, iron, madder, seed of all sorts, linen, lace, hides, leather, mineral waters, inland tobacco, hams, four-crout, and many other raw materials and minerals.

There are about eight thousand Jews settled in this city; some of whom are worth a million of guilders. They inhabit a street appropriated for them, which is narrow, very dirty, and the houses uncommonly high: all the rooms are filled up to the very roof.

Strangers who go into their street, or pass by, are attacked by them in numbers

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with irksome solicitations to buy their wares. The best way for any one to disentangle himself from their troublesome importunities, is by the help of a good cudgel; for they not only call to the stranger, and interrupt him in his way, but run after him to the distance of several hundred yards with their impertinence, bawling out *Nichts zu handeln?* "Nothing to buy?" There is a law prohibiting their living in any other part of the city; and, on a Sunday particularly, no Jew dares venture to be seen in any other street than his own, on any account whatever: this, however, is not so strictly observed as the former prohibition.

Society at Francfort is divided into the ancient and modern nobility, and *bourgeois*. The first consists of some ancient noble families from various parts of Germany, who reside at Francfort for several months in the year. Modern nobility are those who have obtained the rank of nobles,

and are generally called *patricians* : they reside there continually ; as do the *bourgeois*, such as bankers and great merchants who have made their fortunes by commerce, and who are very numerous.

It has not any university ; yet there are many established colleges, belonging to the learned of all sciences, to which foreigners have a free access. Doctors of law, and all belonging to jurisprudence, medicine, surgery, and natural history, natural philosophy, mechanics, &c. all meet regularly twice a week. Public lectures on the above-mentioned sciences are delivered, and mechanical inventions are exhibited. Since the year 1789, there has also been established an agricultural society.

Those houses where artists, mechanics, and those belonging to the agricultural society assemble, are called, *Gesellschaften*, "associations." It is by no means difficult for a stranger, or foreigner, to



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be introduced to the circles he most approves : which gives him an opportunity of being acquainted in an hour with the most reputable people of his own or even of superior rank, from which he derives inestimable advantages.

The ancient nobility form a circle distinct from the others, and meet once a week ; to which strangers of high birth only can be admitted, and must be introduced by a member.

The modern nobles have assemblies twice in the week, to which access is less difficult. Those noble assemblies of both ranks have no established house, but meet alternately at those of each other, to pass the evening. All who are engaged in commerce have meetings every evening, and form a kind of commercial club, in which they spend their evenings in discussing affairs of business. Any one may have access to these clubs, without any particular introduction.

The

The *adeltiche stiftungen*, "convents for female nobility" of protestant families are very numerous, and their luxurious mode of living exceeds that of the first nobility in Germany. The ladies are permitted to marry, and to associate with the most noble families in the city. Every new emperor at his coronation lodges in one of these noble convents during his residence at Francfort, which is a month. These edifices are the most magnificent that can be imagined, and their apartments are furnished in the most elegant style. Every lady, who is introduced and admitted into such convent, must produce a lineal genealogy of nobility. They enjoy every happiness, and are not in the least confined to any irksome regulations. The greater part of them are well educated; and are extremely affable to their inferiors and strangers. They are generally the daughters of noble and

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ancient warriors ; as dukes, counts, marquisses, generals, &c. who at their death have not been able to leave them a fortune sufficient for the proper support of their rank in life. They have the advantage of being provided with every article both of necessity and luxury ; and enjoy, likewise, an annual income, which is frequently very considerable. Many of these ladies dress in a peculiar style of elegance, and wear armonial ornaments about their necks, shewing the distinction and antiquity of their ancestors. Others have crosses and relics from the holy land, to which their families have been entitled. The superiors have their orders given them by the emperor of the Romans.

There are also several Roman Catholic male and female convents in the city, but they do not bear any comparison with the former, their education being merely confined to counting their beads, hearing masses, and other pious devotions.

They

They dare not keep public assemblies, and are enjoined celibacy by vow, conformable to the Roman Catholic church.

There are several families residing in Francfort of English extraction, whose predecessors fled to Hamburgh, and others to Holland, during the persecutions in the reign of Mary: the latter were driven out of Holland by the cruelty of the duke of Alva, and found an asylum, for themselves and their posterity, in this city. Here they have established an English school for young ladies; a small but most beautiful building. This seminary is named the *English Protestant Convent*. Many of the nobility at Francfort have obtained permission to send their children there, whenever any vacancies happen; their number being limited to twenty-four, from the age of five to sixteen, at which time, according to the rules of the convent, they must quit it to make room for others,

The

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The town house, called *Römer*, is a large magnificent building. In the room in which the emperor is elected, is to be seen the famous *golden bull*, an old manuscript, which is preserved there with the utmost care. The emperor's coronation is conducted in the following manner: a month after the last emperor's death, the elector of Mentz, in his capacity of great chancellor of the empire, issues a summons for the rest of the electors to attend on a day appointed, which must be within the space of three months from the date of the summons. The electors either go in person or send their ambassadors. When the diet of electors is assembled, they proceed to compose the code to which the new emperor is to swear, and then the elector of Mentz appoints a day for the election.

On the day appointed, the gates of the city are shut, and the keys delivered to  
the

the elector of Mentz. The electors, or their ambassadors, (those who are protestants excepted,) repair in great pomp to the celebration of mass; they then take a solemn oath, to choose, unbiaſſed and uninfluenced, the person that appears most proper for the imperial dignity: after which they proceed to the election.

On the following day the coronation takes place. This ceremony, which confers the title of emperor, is conducted in the most magnificent, pompous, and splendid manner; and the concourse of people from all parts of Europe is prodigious. The three following nights the city is most superbly and brilliantly illuminated. An ox is roasted whole in the market-place, and given to the populace. Many hundred casks of wine, and some thousand bushels of corn, are distributed gratis in a large open square; and many thousand silver coins, of different kinds, struck immediately for the

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the coronation feast, are thrown among the populace from a platform erected for that purpose.

The government of Francfort is generally allowed to be one of the best and most moderate in Germany. The taxes are very trifling, as well as very simple. They consist only of two kinds, *viz. Die grose und kleine Schatzung*, "the great and small tax." The great tax is equal to five pounds *per annum*, and the small, to about one pound four shillings and sixpence. A person having a fortune of fifty thousand guilders pays the large tax: if his income exceed that sum, still he pays no more, should he even possess a million. The small tax attaches to persons possessing from one hundred to fifty thousand guilders. These taxes are altogether optional, as every *bürger*, or "citizen," has the privilege of paying either the one or the other, and which payment gives the right of a voice in the election

election of magistrates. Those who pay no taxes at all are called *Beysäffer*, i. e. people who have no other property than what they earn by their labour; and who consequently have no right of election.

During the reign of the late emperor Joseph II. many salutary laws were established in this and other imperial cities. It ought to be remarked, that all these stand immediately under the protection of the emperor; on which account he has a great influence in their government. This power in some degree extends, likewise, over all the German princes; and the emperor's commands are in general strictly obeyed; particularly where they concern the interest of the whole empire.

The old custom of indulging extravagantly in the expence of funeral pomp and costly mourning, by which many families had nearly ruined themselves, has



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has been altogether abolished in Frankfurt, and almost throughout the empire.

A burial, including the mourning for the whole household and relations, formerly often amounted (according to the rank and nobility of a family) to several thousand guilders, and those of less rank to several hundreds. At Frankfurt, in particular, funerals have been conducted with an uncommon degree of expensive solemnity. Several men clothed in black cloaks with an appendage of a black veil of about three yards long, forming a train behind and sweeping the ground, were employed for the space of three days to invite about one hundred and fifty, or two hundred mourners, to walk in procession after the coffin. All the family, relations, and friends of the deceased in the same dress, with each a lemon in his hand, accompanied the corpse in so many mourning coaches.

The

The bier was carried by twelve persons, who in their way to the church-yard, according to the distance, stopped at intervals in the open street, and uncovered the coffin, to expose the face of the deceased. A band of singers, three days preceding the burial, assembled in the streets before the house, chaunting for an hour a solemn dirge. When the corpse was carried to the ground the singers followed in a coach, and chaunted round the grave. The crucifix was at all funerals carried before the corpse without any regard to the particular religion of the deceased. That of a nobleman was conducted in the same manner, but with far greater pomp. It commenced in the night-time at eleven o'clock, and all the mourners and choristers, amounting to several hundreds, with each a double torch in his hands, preceded the corpse. This strange and ruinous

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ruinous custom was at once abolished by law. At present a funeral in Germany, be the person ever so rich, or even of the highest class of nobility, is not attended with an expence of more than fifty guilders, or about five pounds English, at the most; and those of less fortune not more than ten guilders, and frequently not so much.

These solemnities generally take place about the third or fourth day after the person's death. The body is interred without pomp, parade, or show, an hour after day-break. Mourning is wholly abolished, and prohibited under a heavy penalty, even to the mere wearing of a black crape or riband.

This salutary law was first observed at the desire of the amiable and much beloved landgravine of Hesse Darmstadt, who before her death commanded, that twelve private soldiers of the horse-  
guards

guards should carry her remains to the grave, and to be buried in an adjacent grove of a public garden. Her grave is to be seen at the present moment; and many English families, who travel through Francfort, go to Darmstadt, which is distant about twelve English miles, in order to visit her tomb; on the top of which stands a small urn of white marble, which the great Frederic II. king of Prussia, sent from Potsdam with this short epitaph engraven on it, namely: "To the memory of my beloved friend and dear relation," in token of the esteem he had for that universally beloved princess. Her example was followed by her husband, the late landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. He was a true friend of mankind, and so peculiarly attached was he to his army, that he desired to be buried among his soldiers.

About fifteen years ago a truly excellent law was passed and observed with

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great punctuality at Francfort, as well as in all other parts of the empire, of which the emperor Joseph was the legislator, and which deserves to be imitated in many foreign countries. This law prohibits the burying of dead bodies in any church or chapel whatever. Neither rank nor opulence can obtain permission to evade it, in the enforcement of which no respect is paid to persons. "It is horrid," said the deceased emperor, "that a place of worship, a temple of the Supreme Being, should be converted into a pest-house for living creatures. A person, who upon his death-bed makes it a condition of his will to be buried in a church or chapel, acts like a madman; he ought to set his fellow-creatures a good example, and not do all in his power to destroy their constitutions, by exposing them to the effluvia arising from a corpse in a state of putrefaction."

How

How pernicious the burying in churches is to a congregation, particularly in protestant churches which are not fumigated as those of the Roman Catholics are before and during the service, will appear from the following serious instance of the consequences resulting from it. My readers will, however, I hope, permit me to suppress the real names of the clergyman, and the place where this event took place. I am very sorry to say that the reverend gentleman, who was much esteemed for his integrity, and well known by his literary genius to the English nation, proceeded rather too far in the matter I am about to relate. The case was briefly this :

In the month of July 17\*\*, a very corpulent lady died at \*\*\* in \*\*\*\*. Before her death she begged as a particular favour to be buried in the parochial

F 2

church.

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church. She had died on the Wednesday, and on the following Saturday was buried according to her desire. The next day the clergyman preached her funeral sermon; the weather was uncommonly hot, and it ought to be observed, that for several months preceding her death a great drought had prevailed, not a drop of rain had fallen, and consequently it was an uncommonly sultry season.

The succeeding Sunday, a week after the lady had been buried, the protestant clergyman had a very full congregation, upwards of nine hundred persons attending, that being the day for administering the holy sacrament. The weather still continuing very hot, many were obliged, during the service, to walk out for a little while to prevent their fainting, whilst some had actually fainted away. It is the custom in Germany, that when people wish to receive the sacrament they

they neither eat nor drink till the ceremony is entirely over.

The worthy clergyman preached about an hour and a quarter; he then consecrated the bread and wine, which ought to be uncovered during the ceremony. There were about one hundred and eighty communicants. A quarter of an hour after the ceremony, before they had quitted the church, more than sixty of the communicants were taken ill, several died in the most violent agonies; others of a more vigorous constitution survived by the help of medical assistance: a most violent consternation prevailed among the whole congregation and throughout the town. It was concluded, that the wine had been poisoned, and so it was generally believed. The sacristan, and several others belonging to the vestry, were immediately arrested and put in irons.



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The clergyman on the succeeding Sunday preached a great deal of enthusiasm, and pointed out to his congregation several others concerned in the plot. This enthusiastic sermon, I am sorry to say, is in print; as also the violent proceedings of the clergyman and the magistrate against many of the unfortunate people arrested.

The persons accused underwent very great hardships: during the space of a week they were confined in a dungeon, and some of them even put to the torture, but they still persisted in their innocence.

On the Sunday following, the magistrate ordered that a chalice of wine, uncovered, should be placed for the space of an hour upon the altar, which had scarcely elapsed, when they beheld the wine filled with miriads of insects; and, by tracing whence they came, it was at length perceived, by the rays of  
the

the sun, that they issued from the grave of the lady who had been buried the preceding fortnight. The people not belonging to the vestry were dismissed, and four men were employed to open the grave and the coffin: in doing which, two of them dropt down and expired on the spot, and the other two were only saved by the utmost exertion of medical talents. It is beyond the power of words to describe the horrid sight of the corpse when the coffin was opened. The whole was an entire mass of putrefaction; and it was now clearly demonstrated that the numerous insects, both large and small, together with the effluvia which had issued from the body, had caused this pestilential infection, which was a week before attributed to poison. I am happy to add that, on this discovery, the persons accused were instantly liberated, and every atonement

made by the clergyman and magistrate for their misguided conduct \*.

Since that time, the Germans have even begun to remove the burying-places a mile or two from every city or town; by which means they have abolished, or paved the way towards abolishing, all the nonsensical epitaphs and laughable inscriptions which generally abound in church-yards, and too often disgrace the memory they mean to celebrate; and have substituted for the offensive cemetery an agreeable kind of garden, more calculated to inspire calm devotion than sentiments of horror.

\* Many instances might be produced of the pernicious consequences attendant on this impolitic custom, but that would too much swell this work. Those, however, who wish to be fully informed on this subject, may satisfy themselves by reading a publication printed at Leipzig in the year 1770, whose title is, *Schädliche Folgen die Toden in Kirchen zu begraben*.—"Pernicious Consequences of burying dead Bodies in Churches," &c. I don't know whether it has been translated into English.

It

It is shocking to contrast this with many small towns in European countries, where there may frequently be seen fourteen or fifteen church-yards, when one on an extensive scale, out of the town, would be fully sufficient to answer every good purpose\*.

Another salutary law, worthy of imitation in every country, is that which prohibits all sorts of beggars, and consequently checks the progress of idleness, with its numerous train of attendant vices. This law is uncommonly simple, and is adopted in several places in Germany with most beneficial effects. If a person give any thing to a street beggar, the giver is punished, and obliged to pay

\* During my residence at the University of Cambridge, I observed that half the space of the town consisted of church-yards. There are no less than fifteen parishes, and as many church-yards; and it is remarkable, that many of them contain a Public Pump! Even in the city of London there are several public pumps, either in church-yards or close to them; and it is very singular, that the water is generally esteemed for its excellence.

a guilder

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a guilder for every farthing he thus bestows: half of which money goes to the informer, who is generally the beggar himself, and the other half to the poor's fund. This entirely prevents public begging. There are very few places in Europe, except England, where the labouring and industrious poor are better provided for than at Francfort, and other protestant towns in Germany. Vagrancy and idleness are held in abhorrence by every true German, and are therefore never encouraged. For such people there is sufficient employment, if they choose to earn their bread by honest and industrious means. The emperor Joseph II. used frequently to say, "Street beggars in a city or town are the disgrace of a nation, and ought never to be suffered; being always one of the most striking marks of a bad police in any country."

Another rigorous, but salutary law, against a race of people, who very highly disgrace a civilized country, on account  
of

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of their roaming in hordes like the savages in America, is that by which the wanderings of the *Zigeuner*, called in English "Gipsies," is prohibited.

About five-and-twenty years ago the German Empire was very much infested with them; and the farmers and country people in particular suffered considerably by those pests of society. They frequently committed murders and robberies of all kinds, and their chief hiding-places were the large forests and thickets in different parts of the country. The emperor, and the greater part of the German princes have entirely prohibited the wanderings of these people, and consequently made them good citizens; so that not a single gipsy is to be met with at present, either in the forests, or by the road-side. Between the cities of Francfort and Aschaffenburg there are large forests, where travellers, going to or from the fair

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fair at the former city, had many times been robbed, and even murdered, by the gipsies. The law against them seemed to be very rigorous, but it produced in the end the most salutary effects. This law is as follows: "Whoever finds a  
" gipsy, after a fixed time, in any  
" forest, wood, or behind any hedge,  
" &c. such gipsy is hereby declared  
" *vogel frey*, literally, bird free." The meaning of this is, that he is to be considered as an outlaw, and, like a bird, is fair game, so that any person may shoot him on the spot. This law, with all its rigour, still remains in full force in Germany.

The gipsies are generally a healthy vigorous race of people, and the men are reckoned very good soldiers. The landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, who resided formerly at Pirmasenz, a very woody country adjoining Alsace, where  
many

many gipsies had formerly harboured, had two fine regiments there for his own amusement ; and had incorporated several in his body-guard. One in particular was remarkably handsome, and exceedingly well made : his name was *Stoffel*, a corruption from Christopher. This man being extremely tall, and finely shaped, was in consequence appointed by the landgrave the *Flügelman* of the regiment. He was so much attached to this soldier, on account of his good behaviour and superiour skill in the manual exercise, that he had his likeness taken in several military attitudes, and placed in various apartments. He had also his free board with the landgrave's household.

I have likewise to mention a salutary institution, established for the benefit of the public at large, which is termed a *Brand-Kasse*, " Fire assurance ;" an admirable institution for securing property, at a trifling expence, from loss sustained by fire. The fire assurance in Germany differs



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differs in some respects from those established in England.

Through the whole principality of a German prince, be it ever so extensive, all the houses, barns, cottages, stables, and buildings of every kind, except public edifices, such as churches and chapels, are numbered. Every proprietor delivers a statement in writing of the value of his houses and moveable effects, in doing which he is allowed to estimate them at any amount he thinks proper. If a person be suspected of having ensured his house and effects at a higher value than they really are, an enquiry into the real value is made by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and their determination is decisive. Be a cottage ever so small, the proprietor of it is obliged to ensure it, and the little property it may contain: hence every house, &c. in the whole principality being ensured, and the assurance money  
being

being demanded only half yearly, and that in such sums as are proportionate to the loss or damages by fire which have been incurred in the whole principality; each person's half yearly *quota* is paid very willingly, as it is in general but very trifling. Nay it frequently happens that no demand whatever is made at the end of the six months, there not being any thing destroyed by fire in the respective principality during that interval. This, I think, will appear to every one a judicious plan of assurance: for, should a whole village or the greater part of a town be destroyed at one fire, every proprietor's loss will be made up without delay; and yet as the loss is in part borne by every proprietor in the whole principality, the proportional expence is reduced so low, that but few persons pay more than one shilling *per annum*, and many not even so much. Let us suppose the whole capital of a prince's

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prince's dominion to be a hundred millions of guilders, and it should happen, a circumstance indeed hitherto unheard of, that one million should be destroyed by fire; the loss that would fall upon any individual would be very trifling, owing to the assessment being made on the whole principality, and not on any particular district: but as such a case does not happen in a century, the annual contribution of each proprietor is very trifling, and no person is obliged to pay a single farthing till a fire happens.

Joseph II. prohibited also, under a heavy penalty, wearing of stays by females, which has been productive of very salutary consequences to the rising generation. The people of England have been led to adopt this mode of dress voluntarily, as stiff stays are now scarcely to be met with in this kingdom.

In Germany children from their infancy are taught by degrees, in schools of every denomination; the first principles of *ethics*, and all that tends to the welfare and preservation of the human frame; without neglecting at the same time their instruction in the doctrine of religion as well as other sciences, as far as their capacities will allow. Let it be remembered that all the schoolmasters in Germany, from the highest to the lowest class of village schools, are under the immediate subordination and auspices of government; and consequently no person dare set up a public school, unless he or she is examined and found capable of instructing youth. They derive the greatest part of their salary and other emoluments from government; the generality of parents pay but a very small sum towards the education of their children, and those who cannot afford to

pay are instructed gratis, and yet enjoy the same liberal education with those who pay for it. If any person wishes, however, to keep a private tutor in his family, he is at liberty to employ whom he thinks proper.

The privileged schoolmasters are directed to proceed according to a plan of education formed by the government; and particular books are pointed out to be made use of for the better instruction of those entrusted to their care: those children whose parents cannot afford to buy books, or the necessary instruments of geometry, arithmetic, &c. are provided with them without any expence. By such an assistance a good education is of course acquired, so far as the capacity of the inferior class of scholars will admit. They imbibe early a kind of natural hatred against whatever may be denominated quackery; they are gradually taught

taught how to esteem and value the greatest of all blessings, health, by such primary impressions, and thereby to promote the general good of mankind.

In the higher class of these established schools, from the age of twelve to eighteen, the rectors and other public preceptors generally prepare the youth either for the university, trade, or other liberal arts and sciences; they act upon the same principles, adding only knowledge more extensive. They instruct them, as far as their capacity will allow, in *ethics*, *chemistry*, *materia medica*, *pharmacy*, *chirurgery*, *anatomy*, &c. By the means of these various sciences they inspire their scholars with such principles as not to trust in the absurd belief of these mischievous impostors, quack doctors, and their bombastical advertisements or handbills, which, in fact, are the promoters of universal pestilence, and act as slow poison to thousands.

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As soon as those youth enter the university, they encrease their stock of knowledge by theoretical and practical lectures on every branch of physic, anatomy, natural philosophy, &c. from which no one is excluded; even those students who are brought up for the church are obliged equally to attend all the courses of lectures on medicine: by order of government, none can take holy orders unless they produce a testimonial from the university of their having attended the medical and anatomical lectures, in junction with their *Brod-studium*, literally, " Bread-study," *i. e.* by which they acquire their future subsistence. When they obtain preferment in the church, they are obliged to preach and to instruct the people in the means of preserving their own health, and that of their fellow creatures. They must also, instead of an afternoon's sermon,

sermon, give public lessons on morality to those advanced in years as well as the young; particularly catechismal doctrine to servants.

The clergyman of each parish, in cases of urgency, where the poor country people cannot have immediate medical assistance, is in some degree obligated to assist them with his opinion on their case, and to administer the necessary medicine till proper professional assistance can be procured, which has often been attended with the most salutary effects.

I remember when I had the curacy of \*\*\*\*, farmer \*\*\*'s eldest daughter came to my house, crying most piteously, entreating me to go immediately to her father who was at the point of death. I asked her the reason of such a sudden illness, as I had seen him a few days before in perfect health. Her reply was, she would relate to me everything



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that had happened since that time, if I would not be angry with what her dying father had done, as both her parents had strictly enjoined her to secrecy; but filial affection and anxiety for her parent's life, which she thought might still be saved if I could procure instantaneous means, prevailed on her to break her promise with them. She informed me, that a few days ago a man came with a parcel of bills and quack medicines to the house, and offered some of them to her parents. Her father and a certain miller who were present, were weak enough to buy each of them half a dozen of his packets. That very same evening her father swallowed three, one every hour, and the next morning he took the remainder. The operation was both so violent and so quick, that he was at that moment, she said, in a state of insensibility and quite exhausted;

hausted; the afflicted wife and children thought him for ever lost to them. On my entering the house, I beheld the father with his wife and five children in a state truly distressing. Without making many inquiries, as I was already acquainted with the case, I sent a prescription to the apothecary, four miles from the village, by a person on horseback, who brought the draught an hour and a half after\*.

In the mean time I sent a note to the apothecary, requesting him to inform Dr. W... to call at the village, if possible, the same afternoon. When the draught arrived, the exhausted man took

- \* R. Electuarij e scordio drachm. ij.  
 Syrupi e corticibus aurantiorum drach. i.  
 Aquæ cinnamomi spirituosa drach. i.  
 Julip e creta uncias octo misce fiat mixtura  
 cujus sumat cochlearia majora, duo  
 statim et unum post singular. sedes  
 liquid.

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a table spoon full, which was repeated several times. About eight o'clock the daughter brought me word that her father felt himself a great deal better ; and since he had taken three spoons full of the draught, he fell into a sweet sleep, I mentioned to her, that I expected Dr. W., my particular friend, would be with me in a few hours ; that as soon as he arrived I would come with him to her father. About half after nine the same evening I visited the sick man, and found him in a profound sleep, and every symptom of renovating strength. I had scarcely arrived there ten minutes, when Dr. W. was announced. I then related to him in private the case of this unfortunate man, and shewed him the prescription which I had used. He told me that he himself could not have prescribed a better remedy than I from necessity had adopted. We had not been long  
in

in the room, ere the patient in some degree recovered, and asked for a little wine; he told us he felt himself surprisingly better. Previous to his taking the draught he was so much exhausted as to be scarcely able to articulate; but with uplifted hands lamented his imprudence and credulity, and the consequent evils which must have befallen his wife and children after his death. We begged him to compose himself; and Dr. W. ordered him some warm wine and biscuit to strengthen him. He promised to call again the next morning, and to bring him some other strengthening medicines. He came according to his promise, and about eleven o'clock we went to the patient, whom he immediately declared to be quite out of danger.

Having heard that the miller had purchased similar medicines of the same  
*charlatan*

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*chârlatan*, I entreated the doctor would go with me to caution the miller against falling into the same snare. On our arrival we found him sitting near his house, upon a bench, almost fainting, yet not so far gone as the farmer. On asking him how he did, he replied he was indeed very bad, having taken some medicine which had operated too powerfully; but added, had not my wife prevented me, I should have taken the other three powders.

We then related to him the unfortunate case of his neighbour. The doctor was so kind to prescribe for him, for which he expressed himself highly indebted to us; and immediately sent one of his sons to \*\*\* to fetch the draught prescribed.

I made enquiries after the fellow who had sold these drugs; he told us he was gone to W\*\*\*, where he would probably  
fell

sell a large quantity of medicine : as the price was very low, and the virtues already boasted by repute to cure all kinds of maladies, there were many who would purchase them in order to save the great expence of physicians.

The doctor accompanied me to the mayor, and we related to him what had happened; he immediately sent in pursuit of the quack, and the next day he was brought back to the village. After being examined, his box of poisons was taken from him, and he was conducted to the magistrate in the next principality, who sentenced him *Die Geige zu tragen*, "to carry the violin\*," and afterwards to be imprisoned for the space of four

\* This ornament is made of a piece of wood in the shape of a violin, which incloses his neck, and the fore part his two hands: a beadle goes behind and whips him through several villages belonging to the same principality,

months

months, and ordered his medicine chest to be publicly burnt ; with this injunction, that if after the expiration of his imprisonment he should ever again be found going about the country vending such poisons, he should be chained to the barrow wheel for the space of two years, and perform public work in the streets. The farmer being quite recovered, I took an opportunity of privately giving him very salutary advice. I represented to him the danger he had narrowly escaped, and the risk he had run by the purchase of such pernicious drugs.

He sincerely acknowledged the folly of his absurd conduct ; and faithfully promised he would never during the rest of his life be guided by so rash and ridiculous an impulse. I forgave him very sincerely, and had the happiness to see his gratitude towards me during  
the

the remainder of my stay in the curacy.

All these matters, considered must certainly have a wonderful effect, and in time exterminate the whole body of quacks; and a thousand pities it is that they are tolerated in some foreign countries, as they can in Germany scarcely gain a subsistence, much less make a fortune.

There is, perhaps, no country in Europe where these reptiles are held in more disrepute than in Germany. The laws are not only very rigorous against, but the police is constantly watching them. To preserve the health of man, should be the primary principle of every wise government; to suffer many thousands of ignorant and infatuated people to perish annually under the hands of impostors, who are pests of the human race and universal execu-



executioners, is what ought not to be endured.

The Germans think, that these impostors do more mischief to the generality of mankind than even the highwayman or affassin, for the latter generally kills at once—whereas quacks, by their deleterious compositions, destroy their fellow-creatures by inches; and many thousands who have been weak and blind enough to trust to their care have, perhaps, during the remainder of life, been lingering under a complication of disorders, arising entirely from the effects of their obnoxious medicines; and whose descendants become equally miserable as themselves. History and daily observation afford us so many striking examples, that it is unnecessary to enlarge further upon the subject.

Even in this highly enlightened country, many of them ride in splendid carriages  
who

who cannot write their own names, and who, by vain and false boasts of cures never performed on persons they never saw, and who perhaps never existed till their flaming bills and pamphlets, like so many *accoucheurs*, ushered them into being, roll about dashing and splashing the credulous multitude, by whose weakness they are enabled to live in a state of affluence to which few men of science ever arrive.

The German government is so truly united with the learned physical faculty, and of course the true and confirmed enemies of all those unprofessional nominal doctors, that they are sure never to escape their due punishment, in case they are discovered, either by their deceitful handbills, or bombastic and vain-boasting advertisements.

I hope my readers will not be displeased at my having given them a brief account of the various calamities which

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these fellows have produced in Germany; though so very much guarded against. I shall conclude this digression with a most energetic passage of the celebrated Schiller, (author of the Robbers, Don Carlos, &c.) in which he describes in glowing colours the melancholy situation of a person who had the misfortune of falling into the hands of these pests of society.

He says, in his Tragedy of the Robbers, Act I. Scene II. page 17, according to my own translation,

“ If this (venereal) vice had but a veil  
“ to hide it from the eyes of the world!  
“ But when it scouls horribly from the  
“ yellow leaden eye-ball!—when it  
“ betrays itself in the deadly paleness of  
“ the haggard countenance, and fright-  
“ fully exposes the bones—when it  
“ falters in the corroded throat—when  
“ it bawls terrifically aloud from the  
“ trembling tottering skeleton—when it  
“ harrows

" harrows up the inmost marrow of the  
 " bones, and filthily nestles in the exca-  
 " vations of loathsome corruption—oh!  
 " oh! it makes me shudder: you have  
 " seen that miserable wretch, who, in  
 " our pest-house breathed out his last;  
 " Shame seemed to avert her modest eye  
 " from him; you cried out, woe upon  
 " him. Recall his image once more to  
 " your mind, and the wretch stands  
 " before you! His kisses are pestilence,  
 " his lips poison!—Are you shocked,  
 " are you terrified, at this description?  
 " Do you already shudder at this faint  
 " picture? Go, gaze once more at him!  
 " Go, draw in his balsamic breath, and  
 " suffer yourself to perish by the am-  
 " brosial exhalations which steam from  
 " his jaws!" &c. &c.

During the short but happy reign of  
 the Emperor Joseph II. it is surprising  
 how many salutary laws and regulations  
 were introduced in Germany: and it

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is a subject of infinite regret, that so wise a monarch should have been torn from his people at the time when they just began to feel the happy effects of his wisdom; and that he had not lived to witness the merits of his own improvements, and have carried the increasing blessings into perfection.

Had the life of that profound legislator been extended to a later period, his empire would have made at the present day a more brilliant figure than it does—in the improvement of the arts and sciences, in the police, in agriculture, and in everything that can interest the welfare of the state and the happiness of society.

It is true, that on their first introduction, many of his plans for the abolition of bad customs, abuses, and the baneful extravagancies of religious bigotry, met not the general approbation: but they gained permanency as men grew more enlightened; and the Germans have  
found

found in many of them the most important advantages.

From those of his own church (the popish) his plans frequently met with great resistance; while on the contrary, the protestants received them with the utmost cordiality, and took every opportunity of expressing their gratitude and admiration by their veneration to his person, and strong attachment to his new establishments.

During his reign many thousand pamphlets in praise of his administration issued from the press: in short, every good heart rejoiced in him, and every man of learning appeared anxious in contributing to the literary stock in praise of the happy government of Joseph II. He was, indeed, universally revered, especially in the protestant countries, where every individual looked upon him as a new redeemer.

In his short reign bad customs which had crept into society for centuries back, at once received their death blow; no impediment was able to hinder long the acceleration of his object; in the attainment of which he was constantly aided by the German princes, who appeared proud in imitating the justice of his precepts.

Germany is indebted to this wise emperor, among many other abolitions, to the two following in particular; namely, *Der blaue Montag*, "the blue Monday," and the "infamy of certain trades" which had prevailed in the lower classes for the space of two centuries. The matter was long before discussed at the imperial diet in 1548, 1577, and 1670, but never came to a decree. The subject was again renewed in 1731, at which period a decree was issued, but which was not finally executed till on the last year of Joseph's

Joseph's life, when it was brought to a conclusion in spite of the insurmountable obstacles of prejudice. But it was put in execution by force alone, and the greatest part of Germany is now freed from those evils.

The matter was as follows :

It was for many centuries the custom in Germany for all those persons employed in the lower kinds of trade to consider Monday as a day set apart for idleness; and no inducement could prevail upon them to apply themselves to work. This was not only usual among the master tradesmen, but they indulged their journeymen and other servants in the same privilege. In these intervals the common people had recourse to drinking and all sort of debaucheries. The bad custom of keeping Blue Monday prevailed to such a degree, that this day was particularly distinguished by outrages, tumults, and riots, of every descrip-



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tion. It was in vain that the perpetrators of such acts were threatened with the severest punishment; and the territorial edicts were fruitless till the matter was seriously taken up by the diet, at the special command of emperor Joseph II. This was occasioned by the *Zünfte*, i. e. companies of shoe-makers, taylors, &c. who, in many cities in Germany, excited their fellow-tradesmen by letters to be riotous. The rioters were soon joined, as usual, by a number of ill-disposed persons, who took every occasion to maltreat those who opposed them. At length they made the affair of a still more serious nature, by encouraging the same conduct in other towns, and proceeded so far, as to send information from Vienna to other cities; as Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Francfort, Hesse Cassel, &c. &c. of their proceedings in the following terms:

“ Brethren

“ Brethren,

“ We inform you, that no man who  
 “ is *ein braver kerl*, i. e. a brave fellow,  
 “ will ever work at any of those before-  
 “ mentioned cities and other places, if  
 “ he does he may expect the conse-  
 “ quences, and that soon. We have been  
 “ under the necessity of adopting this  
 “ measure to preserve our rights.”

This conduct caused so general an alarm throughout the Empire, that it could not fail to attract the most serious attention of the emperor, the diet, and other German potentates, who foresaw the baneful effects it must produce on trade. An edict was accordingly published; by virtue of which, not only every abuse was remedied, but the custom of keeping Blue Monday entirely abolished. The punishment inflicted upon the aggressor was, six years in irons and hard labour in the fortifications. In some places the journeymen, at first, paid

no attention to this edict; however, the punishment was immediately put in execution, and more than twenty of the ringleaders experienced the force of it. The other trades people, when they saw the execution of the law inflicted on some of their comrades, returned to order; and since that salutary measure took place, the Blue Monday is hardly ever mentioned or thought of.

The ancient Germans knew nothing of companies or guilds among tradesmen. Many professions, however, were for a long time considered as dishonourable. In ancient times, Tacitus gave the reason for it; he says, *De M. G. cap. 25*, "Servos dominis vestes parare," on account those trades were not carried on by freemen, but *Leibeigene*, i. e. by such people who were originally excluded from towns. Among these were millers who were left in the country for the convenience of the water; weavers who  
were

were employed to make frocks for the common peasants; tanners, candle-makers, &c. because it was thought that the smell occasioned by their business might infect the air, &c. These were totally excluded in ancient times from living in the towns, but carried on their manufactures in the suburbs, and of course were deprived of the rights enjoyed by citizens; neither they nor their children were admissible to any guild or office. At last it was ordered, that all those people should no longer be excluded from the rights of citizens, provided they were not in other respects ineligible. The only persons who in the present day remain excluded are *die Schinder*, or hangmen; with whom it is still the greatest disgrace to associate, or even to eat or drink out of the same vessel. They are called "Schinder," from the word "schinden," to skin; because it is their office alone to remove and skin the dead carcasses

carcasses of animals, which no one else will touch. The Schinder's profession also includes, breaking upon the wheel, torture, branding, &c.

In most of the German principalities there existed a race of mankind called *Leibeigene*, i. e. bond men, or in fact slaves. They had their origin from the Romans; and by degrees they were attached to the estates of the nobles. In England they were formerly known under the nomination *Villani*, or *villains*, from *villa* or *vilis*. These unfortunate beings labour under the greatest hardships before the emperor Joseph II. ascended the throne. In most of the estates belonging to the petty princes and nobility, they had been obliged to perform all sort of services for their lords, such as working themselves or using their cattle so many days in the week on their estates, &c. which they called *frohn*, i. e. to work *gratis*. These feudal hardships existed

in the utmost rigour; the poor bondmen could call no property their own, but were themselves, with their families and effects, wholly at their lord's disposal; and were not even permitted to marry without their consent. Their children had been obliged to work on the domains of their tyrants for a certain number of years without any reward for their labour. In modern times it is true the hardships of those unhappy people had been considerably lessened, and the owners of estates suffered their villains to redeem themselves by the payment of a certain sum of money which was called *Lösegeld*, i. e. ransom-money. This species of slavery was happily abolished on the ascending of Joseph II. to the throne; and in the year 1782 it was entirely crushed in every other part of the Empire, by a decree issued from the diet at Ratisbone.

The

The tyranny and oppression used by the needy and petty princes of Germany is almost incredible, till checked by Joseph. Several of them not only involved their country by enormous debts, but also exercised their power far beyond the limits of reason or humanity. Ministers, mistresses, priests, favourites, beggarly nobility, and crouching courtiers, have too often misled their princely lords and exercised their unbounded tyranny to the great grievance, and sometimes even to the destruction of their poor enslaved subjects; the loud complaints of whom were never listened to. The correction of these abuses form the brightest jewel in the splendid character of Joseph II.

Among several of them were three reigning counts on whom the Imperial diet, in conformity with the emperor, had issued severe decrees on account  
of

of heavy complaints from their subjects, of the most atrocious crimes committed by their tyrant lords, so late as the year 1770; by virtue of which the latter were even put in personal arrest for abusing their territorial power, for oppressing their subjects, and for many other crimes and misdemeanors they had committed during their reign.

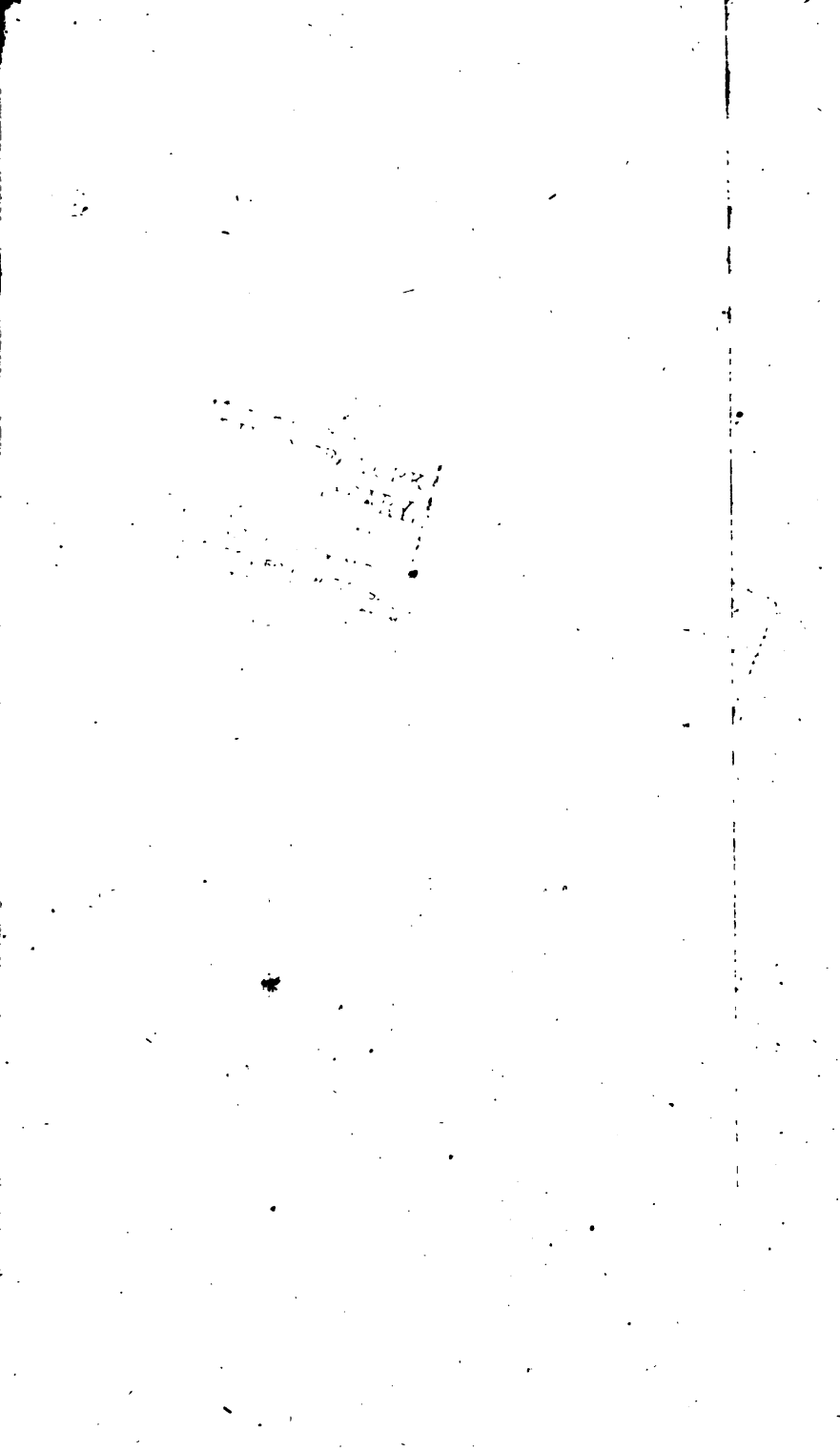
Such an Imperial rescript was issued, August 22, 1770, agreeable to an opinion of the emperor and of the Aulic council, against Frederick the reigning count of Leiningen-Gundersblum, in consequence of a report which was made of his infamous conduct, by the electors of Mentz and the palatinate, (the summoning princes of the circle of the upper Rhine,) the contents of which were as follow :

“ His Imperial Majesty cannot but  
 “ observe the abominable crimes and  
 “ infamous conduct of which the  
 “ Count



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“ Count of Leiningen-Gundersblum has  
“ been accused, and which have been  
“ humbly represented to him with great  
“ displeasure. It is impossible for his  
“ Majesty to suffer a conduct of so  
“ scandalous a nature, and so unworthy  
“ a state of the Empire, to pass un-  
“ noticed by the supreme judiciary  
“ power. He finds himself under the  
“ necessity therefore, of ordering a strict  
“ enquiry into the affair : and as he places  
“ the greatest confidence in your serene  
“ highnesses, as summoning princes of  
“ the circle, he graciously and seriously  
“ commands you immediately to take  
“ the count into custody, but considering  
“ his dignity as a prince of a state of the  
“ empire, to secure his person for the  
“ present in his own house at Gunders-  
“ blum, and place a guard of the troops  
“ of the circle over him to prevent his  
“ escape. He commands you more-  
“ over to provide him with everything  
“ necessary



SOLEMN

Page III  
Vol: 1

Robb'd of Love and pow'r in

vain combine, Love and wine

treasures? Love inspire and

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. III

“ necessary for his support, and to pro-  
“ ceed in the above action by the  
“ usual forms of law, in instituting  
“ an enquiry into the various crimes  
“ which have been alleged against him;  
“ such as horrid blasphemy, homicide,  
“ poisoning, bigamy, high treason,  
“ oppression of his subjects, and ill-  
“ treating strangers and the clergy;  
“ and admitting such evidence upon  
“ oath as may tend to furnish legal  
“ grounds for the trial of the delin-  
“ quent; after which you will send the  
“ proceedings, with your opinion, to his  
“ Imperial Majesty, that other measures  
“ may be adopted *in puncto inquisitionis*.  
“ You are hereby directed, moreover, to  
“ appoint a proper person from the  
“ nearest relations of his house to ad-  
“ minister the affairs of his country  
“ provisionally *tam, quoad camerata quam*  
“ *quoad jurisdictionalia auctoritate com-*  
“ *missionis Casarea*; but in such manner  
“ that

“ that all the necessary ordinances shall  
 “ not be executed in the name of the  
 “ administrator, but in the name of the  
 “ prisoner: and lastly, the said admin-  
 “ istrator shall deliver an exact account  
 “ of the affairs committed to his care,  
 “ as occasion requires, to his Imperial  
 “ Majesty, who, when your serene Elec-  
 “ toral Highnesses have duly executed  
 “ his commission, will expect a report  
 “ had of your proceedings.”

The above was carried into effect ;  
 but before the sentence reached him he  
 put an end to his existence.

In consequence of an opinion of the  
 Aulic council, sentence was pronounced  
 by the emperor, July 21st 1775, against  
 Charles Magnus, count of Rheingraphen-  
 stein ; the contents of which were as  
 follow :

“ That on account of his scandalous  
 “ deceptions which he has confessed,  
 “ the unjustifiable abuse of his territorial  
 “ power,

“ Power, and the repeated frauds prac-  
 “ tised by his order and permission, &c.  
 “ he shall be confined for the term of  
 “ ten years in a fortress within the Em-  
 “ pire, be entirely deprived of the enjoy-  
 “ ment of his former competency, and  
 “ only be allowed what is absolutely  
 “ necessary for his support from the  
 “ revenues allotted to his creditors.”

He was confined, according to his  
 sentence, in the fortress of Königstein;  
 but in consequence of several intercessions,  
 three years and nine months of the time  
 of his imprisonment were, November 18,  
 1782, remitted by a decree of the Aulic  
 council.

A third sentence pronounced by the  
 emperor, after an opinion of the Aulic  
 council, February 13, 1778, against the  
 hereditary prince of the Empire, Gebhard  
 Xavier, count of Wolfegg-Waldsee, on  
 account of many crimes of which he was  
 convicted runs, as follows:

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“ That the prince of Fürstenberg  
“ should be commissioned to reprimand  
“ him severely for his very reprobate  
“ conduct; and as a merited punishment  
“ for the same, keep him for two years  
“ in confinement at Waldburg, and to  
“ take measures necessary for the secu-  
“ rity of his person: but that before  
“ he undertook to execute his Imperial  
“ majesty’s commands, which should  
“ be done with the utmost secrecy,  
“ he should hold a confidential confer-  
“ ence respecting the whole proceedings  
“ with the count of Wolfegg-Wolfegg  
“ the Imperial administrator and curator.”

## EXCURSIONS

FROM

*FRANCFORT*

INTO THE COUNTRY.

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THE country round Francfort is delightful, and very romantic. The eye of the traveller is on all sides attracted by the most charming prospects of numerous villages, of which the first sight bespeaks the wealth and prosperity of their several inhabitants. Among others, I made a journey with my two English pupils to Aschaffenburg, (a town belonging to the elector of Mentz,) situated about twenty-five miles from Francfort on an eminence



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near the Mayne. The elector has a beautiful palace, and resides there the greatest part of the year, on account of the salubrity of the air and the beauty of its situation, which in fact is almost beyond conception. George II. took up his quarters in this palace the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743.

The country surrounding this town is uncommonly fertile. At the distance of two miles towards the north east is seen the *Speßart*\*, one of the largest forests in Europe, which forms a semicircle round part of this town and shelters it from the bleak winds.

This forest is one of the thickest and most extensive that is to be met with anywhere except in the uncultivated parts of America. In travelling through this

\* Next to the *Schwartzwald* "Black Forest," which is the largest wood in Germany, being sixty days' journey in length, and nine in breadth, the *Speßart* is the most spacious.

immense

immense forest, which occupies a space of fifty english miles in length, the traveller meets with only one small village consisting of four houses, where he has the convenience of changing horses. The road through it is wonderfully good, being little inferior to the best in England or France; and the elector of Mentz, to whom the greatest part of the country belongs, keeps it free from robbers.

There has not for upwards of twenty-five years occurred one single instance of a person being attacked on his road through this extensive tract. You may pass it at any hour of the day, or night, without the smallest apprehension. A military establishment is fixed the year round at Aschaffenburg, consisting of a company of Hussars, who are obliged to traverse it at stated hours, in order to prevent the possibility of a robbery. These Hussars are met with almost every mile of the road, either coming from or

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returning to Aschaffenburg. This precaution is taken in many other states of the German Empire; and seldom do we hear of such a *rara avis* as a highwayman.

I remember but one instance in the space of twenty years of such a breach of the law in that country; which was committed in a small forest between Bickenbach and Eberstadt, two fine villages belonging to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. This happened in the night-time, between twelve and one o'clock. Four robbers, strangers to that part of the country, and Roman Catholics, attacked the *postwagen*, a kind of stage coach with four horses. The guard fired on them at the instant of their attack, and very fortunately shot one through the mouth. His dismal cries terrified the others so much, that they relinquished all idea of spoil, and thought only of carrying off their wounded

comrade. The coachman having been knocked down by one of the ruffians, was rendered incapable of driving any farther; the guard, therefore, put him into the coach, and drove as fast as possible towards Eberstadt, where he alarmed the inhabitants, who went in pursuit of the robbers. At day-break they returned with the wounded man and another of the gang, the rest being at that time fortunate enough to effect their escape. A month had scarcely elapsed before a third was brought in who died soon after in prison. The two former, whose names were Gundermann and Gansert, received sentence to be hanged in irons upon the spot where they made the attack. I attended the trial, and was present when sentence of death was passed on them.

The proceedings are as follow: As soon as the judge has pronounced sentence, he takes a small stick from off the

table, breaks it, and throws it before the feet of the criminal; which is called *den stab brechen*; literally “to break the stick,” *i. e.* to condemn a malefactor to death. The signification of which is, that as this broken stick can never be joined, so as to be what it was before, it is equally certain that you must die. I afterwards attended the execution, which was the first I ever saw.

Here, gentle reader, permit me to intreat your indulgence for a small digression containing a few remarks on the difference between the executions in Germany and those in England. In the former the time employed in an execution renders it tremendously dreadful; the poor criminal, for the space of two hours or more, suffering the most terrible tortures the mind can well conceive; for that space, at the least, is taken up in strangling him; and after all he can scarcely be said to be above half dead. A most correct description of the  
method

method of hanging in Germany is described by Mr. Schiller in his Tragedy called the Robbers. The scene is so striking as to induce me to insert it here in a note \*.

When

\* See the Robbers by Frederick Schiller, new edition, page 74 to 77, translated into English by the Author of this Work.—Roller, one of the robbers, relates to his comrades :

“ It was help in time of need : you cannot know  
 “ how to value it. I was only three paces from the  
 “ damned ladder, from which I was to have mounted  
 “ to the bosom of Abraham—thus near, thus near,  
 “ wouldst thou have bought my life at a pinch of  
 “ snuff? I thank thee, captain, for breath, liberty,  
 “ and life. You should have had—the rope already  
 “ about the neck—should have marched reluctantly  
 “ towards the grave like me, and beheld every dia-  
 “ bolical preparation, and all the ceremonies of  
 “ hanging; moving slowly and timidly onwards  
 “ nearer and nearer towards the cursed machine;  
 “ there was I to be lodged, frightfully exposed to  
 “ the beams of the morning Sun.—And then the  
 “ louting looks of hangman’s boys! The horrible  
 “ music still rings in my ears—and the croaking of  
 “ a thousand hungry ravens that had left the car-  
 “ case of my half-rotten predecessor—the bell tolled,  
 “ and

When I first saw the method of hanging in England, I was constrained to acknowledge that my countrymen were in this respect but very bungling practitioners. I had not been long in this country when I went to see the execution of six criminals before Newgate; and I was quite astonished at the generous and kind treatment they received from the executioner before their departure for another world. The lives of these men appeared to me to be so quietly taken from them, that a spectator could scarcely observe a struggle or a groan; and it was really with some difficulty I could per-

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“ and the death-dirge sounded at a distance, and  
 “ all—all that.—No! for all the treasures of Mam-  
 “ mon I would not undergo it a second time. To  
 “ die is something more than a harlequin’s caper;  
 “ and the fear of death is worse than death itself!  
 “ Moor! Moor! (the captain of the robbers) mayst  
 “ thou soon be in such a pickle to give me an oppor-  
 “ tunity of paying thee in the same coin.”

suade

suade myself to believe they had actually been launched into eternity with so much facility and expedition. This, thought I, is a kind of execution not much calculated to make an impression on the minds of the spectators. It is now no matter of surprize to me that executions are so frequent in England; nor do I at all wonder that, among the various modes of committing suicide, hanging is the one to which the English most frequently resort.

The extreme aversion in which the Germans hold the gallows, and every thing connected with it, is, I believe, known to very few in this kingdom. It is a deep rooted prejudice almost beyond belief; and I flatter myself the mention of it in this place will not be deemed by my readers an idle intrusion either on their time or patience. No person, however poor, would eat or drink in the same house with an executioner on any account whatever.



whatever. In Germany every man of this occupation is deemed *unebrlich*, (as they call it,) *i. e.* "infamous," and consequently banished from all human society. He is obliged to live in a dwelling at a distance from any town, and not allowed to mix in any company whatever.

If it were known that a German had only touched the coat or any part of the garments of an executioner, or laid his hand on a public gallows, he would be excommunicated from all society; even his own family would not live under the same roof with him till he was publicly made *ebrlich*, *i. e.* "honest," by order of the government\*.

This

\* A person who is *Unebrlich*, infamous, and wishes to be restored to society again, and to be made *ebrlich*, "honest," is conducted by the magistracy into the Market-place. Every incorporated trade or handicraft, *Handwerk*, must send one of its members to be present on the occasion. The magistrate

This singular aversion extends still farther. If a horse, an ox, a cow, a dog, &c. *verreckt* \*, i. e. dies on a peasant's or any other man's premises, he would not take the skin from the animal on any account, or even touch it; indeed, so far from it, the proprietor and his household will go no more into the stable till the executioner has taken away the carcase. This makes

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magistrate then reads the order, that the person in question, formerly "infamous," shall now be considered as an "honest man" again; after which he waves a little white flag over his head three times, and pronounces him to be an "honest man."

This case, however, is not applicable to an executioner who has executed a person: such a man can never be restored to the benefit of society, and even after he dies cannot be buried among other dead, but separately. It only applies to those who have laid their hands on, or have meddled with, the business of an hangman.

\* A synonyma to *verrecken* is wanting in the English language. In England a horse or a dog is said to "die," as well as a man: in Germany a man "sterbet," an animal "verreckt."

the

the executioners in Germany in general very wealthy, as they derive considerable emolument from the hides, fat, &c.—But to return to our excursion.

The situation of Hanau and Wilhelmsbad, or Williams-bath, both belonging to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, is beautiful.

Hanau, about sixteen miles from Frankfurt on the Mayn, is one of the most regular built towns in Germany: it is situated on the river Renitz, just where it falls into the Mayn, and by which it is divided into the old and new towns, both encompassed with good walls and other regular fortifications. The houses are uniformly built, and almost all the streets terminate in a grand square in the centre of the town, where the public markets are held. The new town was totally rebuilt, and rendered much more populous, in 1698, by the Walloons or Flemish refugees who were driven away by the cruelties of Philip II. king of Spain.

Spain. A canal has been cut from the new town to the Mayn for the convenience of commerce. The Walloons and French refugees have established a great number of manufactures in woollen, stuffs, stockings, &c. In the neighbourhood of Hanau there are great plantations of tobacco. About six miles beyond Hanau is the village of Dettingen, famous for the victory gained by the allies on the sixteenth of June 1743, against the French under the duke of Noailles. His majesty king George II. on this memorable day commanded in person, as also the earl of Stair and the duke of Gramont; the loss of the French was five thousand killed and wounded, and a great many prisoners. It is recorded by the inhabitants, that his Britannic Majesty, with astonishing personal courage, exposed himself to a severe fire of the enemy's cannon with great intrepidity; he personally encouraged his

his troops in the midst of the battle, and shewed them an example of heroism. Even to this day the common people, when conversing on this famous battle, recollect the king by the name of *der silberne Jörgel*, i. e. "the silver George," in allusion to a silver coin which the English soldiers were provided with to pay for their provisions; I saw many of them; the value is about three shillings and sixpence English. On one side is his majesty's portrait, and on the other a running horse without saddle or bridle.

The road from Francfort to these two places is excellent. A diligence goes to both of them, which sets out from the Golden Lion in the "Fahr-gasse," Fare-street, Francfort, every morning at six o'clock.

The present landgrave of Hesse Cassel was the builder of the famous Williams-bath, about four English miles from Hanau, which is very deservedly celebrated. The adjacent

adjacent country which surrounds the Bath is woody and very romantic. The buildings for the accommodation of strangers, as well as those for the landgrave and his household, excel almost everything of the kind in magnificence and splendour.

Homburgh *vor der Höhe*, (Homburgh under the Hill,) is also deserving attention. It belongs to the house of Hesse, and the landgrave takes his name from this town. The present prince is a very affable man towards strangers, whom he receives at his court with the utmost politeness and hospitality. He is father of a numerous family, and it is a pleasing sight to see him and his amiable consort, a princess of Hesse Darmstadt, in the midst of them. His family receive their education and instruction under their immediate eye. The traveller seldom meets with a more pleasant landscape than that which environs Homburgh.

The country betwixt Francfort, Homburg, Cronenburg and Rödelheim, is intersected with villages and hamlets which form the most romantic inland picture imaginable. Oberursel, a large hamlet situated between Cronenburg and Homburg is one of the finest landscapes that can well be seen. The noise of about six iron and copper hammers in forges, at different distances from each other, have a very sublime effect, particularly in the night-time, when the readers of Virgil would suppose, on the first sound striking their ear, that they were approaching the famed and tenebrous habitations of the celebrated Cyclops.

When we arrived at Cronenburg, a small town with a castle, which is seated only ten miles north of Francfort, I paid a short visit to the minister who was formerly a University friend of mine. He and his family received us very cordially,

dially, and entreated us not to depart on that day, but to stay and spend a few days with him; and as the weather was fair, and the sky serene, he offered to accompany us to take a view of the town from a high mountain behind Cronenburg, called *Der Alte-König*, i. e. The Old King: we were easily prevailed on, and early the next morning we set out on our excursion. This mountain raises its superb head high above the ridge of hills which protect the fine plain along the side of the Mayne, between Francfort and Mentz, from the rough north wind. The inhabitants about this spot relate many odd stories concerning this hill, and of an ancient ruinous castle which stands on it. They say that every year on the 1st of May, in the night between eleven and twelve o'clock, the Devil holds a general meeting of all the wizards and witches in Germany. After being reviewed by him, he entertains them with a banquet in the old castle and



the whole ends with a ball of the demi-infernal assembly. We ascended the mountain with some difficulty ; but when we had reached the summit were treated with a spectacle that exceeds description, and were amply repaid for our labour.

To the south we overlooked a plain about forty-two miles broad, which is terminated by the summits of the Odenwald and Speffart. Here we beheld all the villages, hamlets, towns, &c. situated between Francfort and the Mayn, together with a great part of the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. The eastern prospect closes by the Speffart, which is about fifty-six miles distant. The whole country of Aschaffenburg along the Mayn, the Necker, and as far as the Donnerberg in the Upper Palatinate, were lying like a map below our feet. These extensive prospects are undoubtedly not uncommon in many other countries, yet the traveller will find them here  
more

more thickly sprinkled with the smiling abodes of men. Towards the North the traveller beholds well wooded mountains intermixed with hills of unequal height, and plains smiling and teeming with plenty: those towards the West form a delightful amphitheatre.

When we came back to the parson's house, and were about to depart, he solicited us to come and see him again; and if we were inclined to stay with him a few days, he proposed to make some arrangements and accommodations to ascend the same mountain in the evening, and stay the whole night in order to have a view of the rising sun. We were easily persuaded, and in the course of a fortnight we took a trip from Francfort to Cronenburg in order to enjoy this beautiful spectacle of nature. I sent a note the day before, acquainting him with our intention. When we arrived he had already made his promised

K 3

provision;

provision; namely, a man with an ass, with panniers full packed and thrown across his back, were gone several hours before. When we arrived at the top, the sun was making a golden set, and we beheld a most delightful and splendid prospect. The majestic appearance of that magnificent luminary when retiring to rest, and preparing to leave this hemisphere, is only to be truly conceived by those who have viewed it, at that particular moment of time, from the mast-head of a ship, or from some high promontory.

After having wandered about for the space of an hour, we returned to our former spot, where we found the man busied in forming a kind of hut, which having finished, he kindled a good fire of wood, though it was after one of the hottest days (for you are to observe we were arrived in a new climate) in summer: we assisted him in his endeavours, and were highly rewarded for our pains. The two large  
panniers

panniers contained several blankets and other coverings, also half a dozen of excellent wine, and a small collation of several sorts of provision, so that we were highly gratified, and fully enabled to wait the return of the morning, which most amply rewarded us for the toils of the night. Never were our feelings in more pleasing emotion than at the instant in which the first ray of light gave promise of the dawn; and these emotions kept increasing with the light, as the Sun slowly unfolded himself, till at last he burst forth in full splendour, and magnificently gilded the lofty tops of the woody Speffart and Oudenwald, which seemed to us, from a distance, to be seas of fire. As far as this mountain all was utter darkness; but the eastern views appeared to us like an illuminated island encircled by the dark ocean of night. The morning, gradually spreading everywhere around, shewed us the most beautiful landscape that we had

ever beheld. By degrees we saw the separation of the hills with their breaks and windings. Sol's bright beams, darting lustre around, broke through and dispelled the darkness, so that we at length beheld the hamlets and villages, which called to my recollection the following striking passages of baron Göthe :

“ When the lovely vale is covered with  
 “ a mist, and the morning sun irradiates  
 “ the skirts of my impenetrable gloomy  
 “ wood, so that a few rays only steal  
 “ into the inmost sanctuary ; when I  
 “ look close to the earth, a thousand  
 “ varied tufts of grass, once too low for  
 “ my notice, now attract my attention.  
 “ When I perceive the creeping of the  
 “ various insects among its blades, and  
 “ reflect on the innumerable forms of  
 “ those little creatures imperceptible to  
 “ the human eye, I feel, by contem-  
 “ plating the majestic rising sun, the pre-  
 “ sence of the Almighty, who formed

“ us

" us after his own image; the breath of  
 " the all-beloved, who created and  
 " sustains us in eternal joy. When by  
 " such a sight all the pictures of the  
 " globe and heavens around remain im-  
 " pressed on my mind in sweet but  
 " sombre hue, like the form of one I  
 " love—then do I frequently and fer-  
 " vently pour forth ejaculations: Ah!  
 " couldst thou but express and engrave  
 " upon the paper what is so fully and so  
 " warmly impressed on thy mind, so  
 " that it might reflect the emanations of  
 " thy soul, which is the mirror of the  
 " infinite Deity! But I sink in the at-  
 " tempt, and am overawed by the majesty  
 " of the awful idea."

We ourselves were in light, but the  
 plains and villages beneath us were still  
 in a kind of demi-darkness, only broken  
 by the reflection of the light from our  
 mountain.

We beheld a plain before us as far as  
 the Spessart, the Donnersberg, and the  
 western

western part of the Odenwald, which are about eighty miles in length, and about fifty miles broad. The top of the Donnerberg was tinged with golden rays, whilst deep darkness brooded at his feet; and all over the Rhine we saw a swimming sea of a thick mist, which by degrees melted away, and we beheld the whole stripe of the prospect as it began to be illuminated. The Rhine, Mayn, and the villages, were soon brought to our sight. But further description is useless; as neither the eloquence of a Cicero, or the matchless tints of a Raphael, can give an adequate idea of the effects which a sight of the rising sun has on the mind, when seen from a lofty situation, and with a great extent of horizon.

Bergen is likewise deserving of attention; it is a small town about ten miles from Francfort. This place is celebrated for a famous battle fought there in the month of April 1759, between prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, commander in  
chief

chief of the allied army, at the head of thirty thousand men, and marshal Broglio, commander in chief of the French army, who had strongly fortified himself near this town for the greater safety of his headquarters, which were at Francfort; the possession of which was of the greatest consequence, from the easy communication it gave him with the Imperial troops and those of the Empire co-operating with the French, as well as the great resources he obtained by a speedy transport of provision, ammunition, &c. by means of the two rivers the Mayn and the Rhyne. The attack was made with great fury, and obstinately maintained for several hours with various success on both sides. The prince of Isenburg, who commanded the Hessians, led on the attack, and was killed in the first onset. Victory, however, at length declared in favour of the French, who thereby kept possession of Francfort; and prince Ferdinand was obliged to retreat,



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treat, which was performed with great ability during the night.

The country for four or five miles round Francfort contains several other villages of consequence, as Oberrode and Niederrode, and a large market town called Bornheim. Saxenhausen, a considerable town, and very famous for gardening, which supplies Francfort with its best vegetables and fruits, has a communication with the latter place by a handsome stone bridge built over the Mayn; it is four hundred and fifty paces in length; and over the gate, the entrance to the city, is the following inscription:

LEOPOLDO I.

Romano Imperatore Augustissimo  
Germaniæ, Hungariæ, Bohemiæ Rege,

Felici Patriæ veræ Patre

Feliciter Imperii habenas temperante,

Turritum hoc propugnaculum

Restauravit.

S. P. Q. F.

this

this bridge separates the two towns, and may be compared to the Thames dividing Southwark from London.

In walking about the environs of the city, the traveller is gratified with the view of the most magnificent country seats of its wealthiest inhabitants. There are more than forty within the circuit of six miles, and many of them have a prospect, for a considerable distance, of the river Mayn. That of Messrs. Bettman, one of the richest banking-houses in Francfort, and well known all over Europe, is perhaps the most elegant among them. The wine made in the neighbourhood of Francfort is of an indifferent quality.

Before I proceed farther in my Tour, I must be permitted to make a comparison between the free Imperial city of Francfort and many other towns, which are also called free cities, in the German Empire.

The constitution of Imperial cities is not included in that of the principalities

and counties of Germany, but they have each of them a peculiar form of government. It must not be supposed that they have all adopted the same regulations; the fact is otherwise. Such was the freedom of Germany after the conclusion of the peace of Westphalia, that every Imperial city was at liberty to make such internal regulations as best suited its own convenience. An Imperial city, it is true, has one thing in common with the other towns; the magistracy forming a sort of college usually known by the name of the burgomaster and senate. In this respect, therefore, each of them have a republican form of government; *viz.* that no one is governed by a single individual vested with authority, in the manner of a monarchy; on the contrary most of them, like Francfort and Hamburg, have had their republican liberty firmly established by the peace of Westphalia, which recognizes the former rights

rights of the emperors to nominate provosts, and dispose of the chief offices of justice, and which secures to the cities their privileges for ever.

In some others the magistrates govern at present aristocratically, or with the concurrence of the burghers; consequently some of them are, more or less, democratical.

However, in many of the latter this has been the occasion of much bloodshed; for the incorporated trading companies have often opposed their magistrates with violence when they have attempted to act despotically, or in a manner that in their opinion was illegal. But their opposition has not always succeeded: sometimes the magistracy, and at others the citizens, have gained the advantage, according to the prevalence of one party or the other. In this sort of civil warfare a kind of compromise has often been made;

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made ; but when this has failed of success, an appeal has been preferred to the emperor, or one of the supreme tribunals, according to the opinion then given, who is frequently obliged to refer the business to a local committee appointed to decide on its merits.

Among the latter Imperial cities, where the government is exceedingly aristocratical, is the city of Nurenberg, whose laws widely differ from those of Francfort and Hamburg.

The most detestable of all forms of jurisprudence prevail there and in some other cities, where, in the manner almost of an hereditary aristocracy, a certain number of noble or Patrician families have either the exclusive or the principal right of being senators. This evil, however, has been variously mitigated under the reign of Joseph II.

A law passed during his reign, enacting, That no near relations shall  
be

be members of the senate at one time; and that, besides a few privileged families, senators shall be chosen from among the burghers; or else the citizens to have a share in the nomination of the candidates; either by actually proposing them, or else co-operate by having an excluding vote: at Francfort and Hamburg the senators, on the contrary, are all fairly chosen by lot.

In these latter places the magistrates are obliged to submit to every kind of restriction; in that the consent of the burghers is necessary for the formation of new laws, the introduction of new imposts, and arbitrary expences, beyond a certain sum, as well as for the alienation of the public lands, &c. Accounts, likewise, of the public revenue and expences must be submitted to their inspection, with a variety of other provisions of the like nature.

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In former times, the emperors raised annually a sum of money as a tax from all the Imperial cities; but under the reign of Joseph II. many of them have been exempted from the payment of it. Some, however, are still under the necessity of paying this annual tax, as there remain frequent occasions, wherein the Imperial court assumes a greater power over one city than another in the states of Germany.

After having given a full description of Francfort and the adjacent country, I shall proceed to give an account of all the remarkable places, &c. from Francfort to Mentz.

## M E N T Z.

THE country between Francfort and Mentz is one of the richest that can well be imagined; and whether a passenger chooses to walk or ride, he will be sure of a very handsome *chauffée*, or turnpike-road, all the way between these two cities. Every morning at ten o'clock a vessel sets out from Francfort called *Marck-Schiff*, the same size and structure as a Margate-hoy, which proceeds down the river Mayn to Mentz, and generally arrives there at five o'clock in the evening, while another comes up the river from that city, which sets out two hours earlier and arrives at the same hour at Franc-



fort. This vessel never fails to have a great number of passengers of various descriptions; a small band of musicians are engaged to divert the company during the passage. It is at all times heavily laden with merchandize, with which the one place supplies the other. The fare to Mentz, by this boat, is extremely cheap, each person paying only a shilling, including the music. If persons of rank or consequence choose a cabin to themselves, they are accommodated on paying double the fare for their party, or a stipulated sum for the whole.

About half way between the two cities the traveller passes by a pretty little town, in a very airy and healthy situation, called Höchst. At this place the market-vessels generally meet, and there is always an excellent dinner provided for the passengers. Near this town the eye is suddenly struck with the view of a magnificent country-

country-house, more resembling a large castle than a country-seat, that belongs to an Italian merchant named Bolongaro. This gentleman, in the space of twenty-five years, acquired by his industry two millions of guilders without having possessed a farthing of original property. This wealth he gained by manufacturing snuff; in which manufacture he was held in the highest estimation, bearing the name of the maker, like Hardham's in London, and Lundy Foot's in Dublin. Near the principal house is a very large building in which the tobacco is manufactured, containing many apartments for the workmen, vaulted cellars where the various kinds of snuff are kept moist till sent for sale to Francfort and Mentz, which thence is shipped on the Mayn and Rhine for inland or foreign markets. Both buildings contain about two hundred and seventy-two rooms; the greater

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number of these belong to the dwelling-house.

There is also in this town a china manufactory, celebrated all over Germany, like the Wedgwood ware in England ; it was in very prosperous circumstances when I saw it, and is not the property of an individual, but is divided into shares.

The villages which the traveller sees on his road from Francfort to Mentz, on both sides the river Mayn, would pass for towns in most other countries. They all bespeak a high state of opulence in the inhabitants. Beggars, particularly in the protestant countries in that quarter, very seldom obtrude themselves on the passenger ; and the few that attempt it every now and then, accost only strangers who are not acquainted with the salutary law before mentioned, which so severely prohibits the relieving them.

Before

Before the traveller arrives at Mentz, he passes by a very handsome market-town called Hochheim, from the name of which place the English very erroneously denominate all kinds of Rhenish wine by the name of Old Hock\*. The road from this place to Mentz is very beauti-

\* The wine produced in the circuit of Hochheim, whence the English derive the name "Old Hock," is hardly one mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth. In years of abundance this spot produces rarely more than about two hundred hogheads. Most of this wine belongs to the chapters of Mentz, and consequently is generally consumed by the prelates themselves. They, however, make some presents of it to the Emperor, Pope, Cardinals, and some of the most eminent Princes in Germany. The quantity which is sold and sent abroad is very trifling. There are places which produce as excellent wine as that of Hochheim, as Nierstein, Rüdesheim, and that of Worms, called *Liebfrau Milch*, i. e. "Virgins Milk," and likewise in various other places, which wines are generally exported under the same name as that above named Old Hock. However, the misinformed Englishman still retains his prejudice of erroneously calling all Rhenish wines "Old Hock."

ful, ranging along a slope of high hills covered with vineyards; the fine fruit-trees at once accommodating and delighting the traveller, by the refreshing coolness of their shade, and the delicious fragrance of their smell. This slope commands a beautiful prospect over an uncommonly rich and well-cultivated country, terminated by the conflux of the Mayn and the Rhine, and its description by travellers in general has concluded with these most comprehensive words: "A terrestrial Paradise."

Before the Rhine reaches the city of Mentz, it is joined by the Mayn just opposite the Favourita. The waters of these rivers continue to flow unmixed for a considerable way from the place of their conflux; this is plainly discernible, as the water of the Mayn is reddish, and more turbid than that of the Rhine, which is of a greenish colour; so that these waters do not completely incorporate

till they come to Bingen, where the mountains on both sides gradually closing together, as it were, compel them to a more intimate and closer union.

The first view of the majestic city of Mentz, which is seated fifteen miles west of Francfort, strikes the eye with great grandeur; but the feelings of the traveller are very much damped the moment he enters the interior part. The streets are in general dark and narrow; the houses mostly built with very large hewn stones, and amazingly high. The best part of the city is that containing the residence of the Archbishop, which abounds with excellent massive buildings, and several regular streets, over which the palace of this prelate commands a view, together with the Rhine and the Rhingaw, which is a district of country the most beautiful and fertile that can well be imagined, situate on the northern banks of the Rhine, between Mentz and Rüdesheim.

The

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The Cathedral, which is an immensely large, ancient, and superb gothic building, is highly deserving notice. The spire of this edifice was struck with lightning about twenty-two years ago, and entirely demolished. The inside was built of wood, and it burned for the space of two days before it was entirely extinguished: a similar accident happened fifty years before. To prevent these accidents in future, the present spire is built to the same height of stone, an undertaking that cost fifty thousand guilders, about five thousand pounds. The inside of the cathedral is decorated with many magnificent monuments of princes and other great personages. The monument of Dahlberg, a prelate of this cathedral, is very costly. It is as large as life, and is represented lying on a coffin, upon which there is a pyramid, that a Trinity is carrying into the clouds. A fine piece of statuary is to be seen in the

the

the upper choir representing count Lamberg, a general who commanded the Imperial troops that drove the enemy out of the territory of Mentz at the beginning of this century, and fell in the action by the side of the elector palatine: he is represented lifting up the top of his coffin with the right hand, and holding the commander's staff in his left; this produces a very striking effect. There are several other monuments well worth seeing. This city contains other churches in the modern style. The Jesuit church, and that of St. Peter's, are among this number. The church of the Augustins, of which the inhabitants of Mentz are very proud, is a master-piece of taste; and that of Ignatius, is a model of the antique architecture.

The Roman historians make very early mention of the city of Mentz; and indeed not only Roman coins, but statues, altars, and inscriptions, have been dug  
up



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up in several parts of the city. Many of them are to be seen in the convent of the Augustins.

The country on the left bank of the Rhine, from Mentz to Cologne, is by no means deficient in remains and monuments of antiquity, which clearly demonstrate the flourishing state of those countries in the time of the Romans. Many towns and castles were built on the left bank that still exist at the present day, which, if we reckon from the time of Julius and Augustus Cæsar, continued almost four hundred years under Roman government, and were at that time fully established on the Roman foundation.

The following places are particularly mentioned in the Roman History: *Moguntiacum*, Mentz; *Augusta Trevirorum*, Treves; *Colonia Agrippina*, Cologne; *Salctio*, Seltz; *Bingium*, Bingen; *Vesalia*, Wesel; *Confluentia*, Coblentz; *Antennacum*, Andernach; *Novesium*, Neus,  
&c.

&c. All these places have, more or less, undergone some alterations in form, since the time they were first built by the Romans. Many of them, together with several ancient castles built on the chain of mountains at the left side from Mentz, were partly destroyed at the time of the emigrations of the fifth century, and rebuilt at subsequent periods.

These countries are not deficient in such remains and monuments of antiquity as serve to evince their flourishing state at the time of the Romans\*.

There are besides some general memorials still extant, which are of infinite utility; amongst others, a set of ancient Roman maps, or rather a description of roads, which was discovered by a learned German, Conrad Celtas, at the beginning

\* An account of the antiquities at Mentz and the country around, is given by a learned benedictine friar, Joseph Fuchs. It is entitled "The Ancient History of Mentz," with twenty-six engravings.

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of the sixteenth century. These valuable maps fell into the hands of the famous prince Eugene of Saxony, and, with his books, to the emperor's library at Vienna. In the year 1753 a Mr. Scheib had them engraved, by permission of the empress Maria Theresa.

These and other memorials inform us that the Romans, when they founded a new city, usually sent six thousand veterans (soldiers) to build and people it; that in great cities they erected amphitheatres, and founded baths, and other public institutions; they made new highways and roads at incredible expence and labour; that they introduced the use of agriculture, the cultivation of gardens and vineyards, their arts, their trade and commerce; that their legions were quartered throughout the country; that they established their courts of judicature and other institutions of government, and brought into general use their coins, public entertainments,

tainments, and religious worship. However, as I have before observed, the succeeding devastations have left but few remaining traces of these establishments.

The Roman Catholic clergy of this place are the richest in Germany. In the whole city there resides but one protestant family, that of Mr. Pfahl, who keeps an hotel, the Three Golden Crowns, the best inn for the accommodation of strangers in the whole city, and not inferior to that of the Roman emperor, at Frankfurt on the Mayn.

The city of Mentz has most excellent fortifications. Cassel, on the opposite side of the Rhine, is connected to it by a bridge\*, and protects the city in some respect,

\* This bridge is not built of stone, but with a number of large boats, which are lashed together, and in the winter time must be taken away on account of the ice. Bridges formed in this manner are called in German *Schiff-brücke*, i. e. "Ship-bridge." This bridge is seven hundred and sixty-six paces in length.

against

against the first attacks on that side from a besieging enemy. The trade of this city is by no means so great as from its situation, and other advantages, it might be imagined. There is not one banker in the whole place. The port is constantly filled with ships, but few of them are the property of the inhabitants, owing not only to the religious bigotry and idleness of the mass of the people, but also to the pride and extravagance of the nobility and ecclesiastics, who are possessed of large capitals, which they employ entirely in such internal consumption as contributes most to the gratification of their luxury, their vanity, and ostentation \*, without much advantage resulting therefrom to commerce in general †.

There

\* See my observations on Cologne, under the head Trade.

† It is almost incredible the sums of money which formerly were sent annually to Rome from the German

There are in Germany two sorts of nobility; the first generally styled the high

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German Empire for popish quackery. "The pope," says the Imperial Protocol, "demands no more than 30,000 ducats from the coadjutor of Treves for his sacred pallium: he plagues the elector of Mentz in the same manner. Very fine devotion, truly! Both archbishopricks are already ruined, and yet such a sum of money as this is to be sent to Rome to be spent there."

Even in later times (1748), James Ernest, Archbishop of Salzburg, though he only paid 995 scudi for his pallium, was obliged to pay 31,338 scudi for the pope's confirmation of his election. Andrew James Dietrichstein, the Archbishop who succeeded him shortly after, requested that the sum might be moderated. Pope Benedict XIV. however, took this very ill; and said to Crivelly, the Salzburg agent at Rome, "*Indegno artificio che avete concertato per rendermi odioso ai cardinali e à tutta Roma. Questo è lo studio consueto della nazione Tedesca di voler vedere vilipeso il Papa a la santa sede.*"

Joseph the second at length put a final stop to sending money to Rome from the German Empire;

high or ancient nobility, the greater part of whom are truly respectable on account of their rank as well as knowledge, and who are very deservedly distinguished from the lower nobility, commonly called *neugebackene Edelleute*, "New-baked noblemen." These are the swarm of little court gentry, who render themselves ridiculous by their contemptible pride, and insatiable thirst after empty titles: they would be highly offended at being addressed with plain Sir, and their wives with Madam, but expect at every sixth word the preliminary distinctions of

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he told the Archbishops and Bishops, "If the pope will not remit the pallium *gratis*, write to him that you would turn Lutherans." The pope at length came himself to Vienna for the purpose of converting the heterodox Joseph; but instead of kissing his slipper at his arrival, the emperor turned that ceremony into a hearty shake of the hand; and the example was followed by his generals.—See the *Annales* of Vienna from the year 1770.

nobility

nobility before Sir, and Madam, as *gnädiger Herr*, "Gracious Sir," *gnädige Frau*, "Gracious Lady;" and look on all those who omit such epithets as very ill-bred persons. Most of them possess neither money nor estates; but they would consider it as the most dreadful degradation to suffer their children to be brought up to any trade or business. Their rank and salary, which is generally very small, depend entirely on the whim and generosity of the several courts, in the radiant beams of whose favour they have been engendered like butterflies by the sun; and these courts expend yearly large sums in support of these useless insects, or tinselled "*Gracious Sirs*," who insolently lay claim to a superiour rank, without possessing one single idea of what ought to constitute any rank whatever.

Many salutary hints have been already given in the reigns of the emperor



Joseph II., and in the Memoirs of Frederick II. king of Prussia, who have often admonished the inferiour court nobility to give their sons a better education, and to apply themselves more to study, in order to fit them for some employment in the country. I here beg leave to transcribe a striking passage of admonition to young noblemen from a book intituled "Hints to the Laity;" the passage runs thus:

" Like the rest of the nobility, you  
 " have hitherto applied yourself to mili-  
 " tary affairs, the chace, and other amuse-  
 " ments, more than to what is really  
 " rational. Do not set yourself against  
 " application to writing: you will then  
 " acquire a handsome salary, be preferred  
 " to reputable offices, and even preside  
 " in courts of judicature. Be diligent,  
 " therefore; for this is equally as liberal  
 " an employment as gallöping after foxes  
 " and hares."

The

The Archbishop of Mentz is reckoned the richest prelate, and first in consequence, of the Christian world ; the Pope alone formerly excepted.

In the library of the Benedictines are exhibited some specimens of the earliest printing ; wherein the art and invention is ascribed to Faustus. In that of the Jesuits, there is a breviary to be seen, which contains the following passage :

“ Impressum Moguntiaë, impensis &  
 “ opera honesti & providi viri Joannis  
 “ Schæfferi, civis Moguntini, cujus  
 “ avus primus artis impressoriae fuit  
 “ inventor, & autor, anno salutiferae  
 “ incarnationis Domini millesimo quin-  
 “ gentesimo nono.”

The invention of printing is farther ascribed to the grandfather of John Schæffer, in a licence granted to the latter by the emperor Maximilian, in the

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year 1518, to publish an addition of Livy's Works\*.

The same invention is also ascribed to one John Guttenburg, who was a journeyman of Faustus, and ought rather to be noticed as the inventor of the art of blacking the letters.

There are few things in this city, besides those I have mentioned, which deserve particular notice. The favourite spot of the present Elector is a beautiful garden, situated near the banks of the

\* In the library of Emanuel College, in the University of Cambridge, the author saw a genuine copy of Dr. Faustus's first edition of Tully's Epistles, with a beautiful illumination of Henry VIII. when a boy, whose book it was, and of his preceptor: Faustus' name is prefixed in his own hand writing. It is a very scarce and valuable copy. That which more particularly induces me to believe that it is the hand writing of Faustus is, that the same characters which I have seen in some later publications of his, to which his name is prefixed, bear a striking similitude.

Rhine.

Rhine. The various walks, and romantic prospects, are truly charming. Several of the churches and convents will not of course be overlooked by the curious and inquisitive traveller. The Archbishop in the year 1780 made a great reduction in his civil list, though it still remains by much too immoderate and expensive. He has still his ministers, counsellors of state, and above eighty privy counsellors of various denominations; so that the expence of his establishment is very disproportionate to the revenue of the state.

When the Huguenots were driven out of France, a great number of them were desirous of settling in the territories of Mentz. They offered the elector to build a city just above Mentz, at the conflux of the Rhine and Mayn, to fortify it at their own expence, to keep a constant garrison there, and besides all this, to pay a large annual sum to the state,

provided only they might be allowed the freedom of their religion, and a participation of the rights of the citizens of Mentz. The Elector of that time did not choose that heresy should build her nest so near him, and therefore he refused their request.

The sufferings of the protestants, on account of their religion, in the catholic countries, are so shocking to humanity that they almost appear incredible. The miseries recorded by historians, which were occasioned by the repeal of the edict of Nantz, in France, are sufficiently known; but the calamities suffered in Germany, though less known, have been no less disgraceful to those who caused them. Thousands of protestants have emigrated from the palatinate alone, many of whom went to America, where they still form a numerous and respectable body. But this is not the only country in Germany where the protestants

protestants have been obliged to leave their homes, and seek their fortunes abroad. In the year 1731 no less than thirty thousand emigrated from the bishoprick of Salzburg, or were rather driven from their native country without any other reason assigned, than their being protestants. The edict was issued in November, and only forty days allowed for their departure. At the expiration of the time the soldiers drove them in troops from the towns and villages. The greatest part were not suffered to take anything with them, except the clothes upon their backs, although many were possessed of considerable property. Remonstrances were made to the Emperor and Archbishop on the subject, both by the protestant body, and several foreign powers, but to no purpose. The king of Prussia, when he heard of their cruel fate, offered these distressed fugitives an asylum in the waste countries  
of

of Prussia, where no less than eighteen thousand of them actually settled. Subscriptions were immediately opened in all the protestant countries; London alone raised upwards of forty thousand pounds; Holland, and Denmark, as well as all the other protestant cities in Germany, were proportionably liberal. The accounts given by several writers, of the reception they met with in the different places they passed through in their route, is much to the honour of their protestant brethren. The first troop of them which accepted of the king's offer to settle in Prussia, amounted to three thousand four hundred, who were provided with passports, and protected as his subjects. They began their journey in the middle of the winter. At Augsburg, an Imperial city of mixed religion, the Catholic magistrates refused them admittance, and shut the gates of the city against them; at last, however, the protestants prevailed, and lodged them in

in their houses. In the countries of Anspach-Baireuth, and Saxony, they were treated with the greatest benevolence; indeed, their distresses, their orderly behaviour, and the cause of their unjust sufferings, seemed to attract universal pity. Many princes even opened their palaces, and received hundreds at a time to their tables, thinking it an honour to have it in their power to be kind to so many people, who were thus unjustly persecuted by popish enthusiasts. The reigning count of Stollberg gave about nine hundred of them a comfortable dinner in his castle. In many places carriages were provided for the sick, the aged, and the children. The duke of Brunswick ordered them to be treated in the most liberal manner; the sick were provided with wholesome medicines, and their other necessities relieved. In most of the towns which they went through they marched in regular order, and usually attended



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attended divine service in the churches, where the clergy adapted their sermons to the occasion, and raised subscriptions to supply their wants.

An account of their arrival at Leipzick, 1732, is to be seen in a publication intituled "Acts of the Emigration of the Salzburghers." The writer of this book observes :

" We have just witnessed one of the  
" most affecting scenes imaginable. Up-  
" wards of two thousand protestant emi-  
" grants, driven from their homes, and  
" destitute of the common necessaries of  
" life, have sought shelter within our hos-  
" pitable walls. As soon as the news of  
" their approach arrived, at least ten thou-  
" sand of the inhabitants went out to meet  
" them. The weary pilgrims were of  
" all ages and descriptions: the healthy  
" and sick, women labouring with child,  
" and infants hanging at the breast,  
" solicited the pity of a weeping crowd.  
" Some

“ Some were bent with age, and sup-  
“ ported by their children; others had  
“ prattling infants in their arms, who  
“ were strangers to their misery, and  
“ innocently told their little tales, pleased  
“ with every object they had met with.  
“ The money that was given them seemed  
“ but a bauble to play with; while others  
“ were almost dead with hunger and fa-  
“ tigue. They were met at the gates by  
“ the clergy, and entered the city in a  
“ regular procession, singing one of  
“ Luther’s hymns. They halted in the  
“ market-place, and were quartered by  
“ the magistrates in the different inns,  
“ and other houses of the town, as every  
“ family seemed to vie with each other  
“ in hospitality and benevolence. On  
“ Sunday they assembled in the church,  
“ and a collection was made at the  
“ doors. Many of the rich merchants  
“ subscribed a thousand dollars each.  
“ There was scarcely a servant, or an  
“ apprentice

“ apprentice boy, who did not contri-  
 “ bute his mite; and even the women  
 “ took their handkerchiefs from their  
 “ necks, and their aprons, to give to the  
 “ suffering wanderers. Their departure  
 “ was still more affecting; the citizens  
 “ considered them as friends, with whom  
 “ they were to part to meet no more.  
 “ Each of them gave some token of  
 “ remembrance, and provided them  
 “ with bibles, clothes, and waggons  
 “ to carry the sick and helpless.”

The accounts from the other towns  
 are nearly similar. At Halle, a lady  
 who heard the sermon at the church  
 took a gold necklace from her neck and  
 put it, with all the money in her pocket,  
 into the plate at the church door. At  
 Wittenberg they were received with every  
 mark of honour; the university went out  
 to meet them, and the vice-chancellor  
 addressed them in a manner suitable  
 to the occasion. The inhabitants received

them at their tables, and made collec-  
 tions, not only in their churches, but  
 from house to house. "Our poor  
 " guests," says the Acts, "whom we  
 " thought an honour to receive, where  
 " Luther first preached the doctrines  
 " for which they are obliged to abandon  
 " their native homes, have experienced  
 " the greatest hospitality. The students  
 " have contributed all they had to their  
 " relief; and many of them have scarcely  
 " left themselves a coat, or change of  
 " linen. The whole town and univer-  
 " sity, when they went away, attended  
 " them as far as the river Elbe, where  
 " they all joined in prayer and sing-  
 " ing; the young noblemen even took  
 " the infant children in their arms, kissed  
 " them, shook hands in the most affec-  
 " tionate manner with the rest, and  
 " parted from them with tears."

When they passed through Potzdam,  
 his Prussian Majesty came out to see them.

As

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As soon as the Salzburg emigrants beheld their benefactor, they could no longer be prevailed upon to keep their usual order, but flocked around his person; the orphan children hung about his knees, kissed his hands and clothes, and many, from an impulse of gratitude, fell at his feet. The king immediately ordered them to be quartered at the inns, and to be provided with comfortable food, and whatever else they stood in need of, at his own expence. At Berlin, and all the other places they went through, they met with a reception equally hospitable; and in Prussia, where they settled, they were indulged with their full liberty, and provided with everything necessary for their establishment and future welfare.

The number of emigrants from the palatinate is almost incredible. In America there are whole towns inhabited by people of that country alone. So late as the year 1765, no less than eight hundred  
were

were persuaded to embark to seek their fortunes. An adventurer, who promised great advantages in the British colonies, encouraged them to come to England. On their arrival at the port of London, their conductor suddenly disappeared, and left these miserable and disappointed wretches with scarcely any clothes to cover their backs, or money to procure provisions; and being unacquainted with the language, thoroughly bewildered in that extensive capital. In this unfortunate situation they remained some days. The neighbouring inhabitants were at a loss to discover the cause of their arrival, and did not understand the nature of their wants. At last the German clergyman at the Savoy advertised the circumstance in all the papers, and implored the compassion of the charitable in behalf of his unfortunate countrymen. In half an hour after the advertisement was published, a man on horseback brought him

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a hundred pound bank-note. Subscriptions were immediately opened in different coffee-houses; attendants were appointed to supply them with such necessaries as they stood in need of; physicians, apothecaries, nurses, and even interpreters were employed to render their situation comfortable: perhaps there never was a more generous contribution. There were few people of property who did not assist, and many gave a hundred pounds as one donation. The fugitives were amply relieved; supported during five months in the metropolis, and sent free of expence to America, where they were provided with everything requisite for their establishment\*.

\* See Annual Register, London, 1766.

## EXCURSIONS

FROM

M E N T Z

INTO THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.

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### *FIRST EXCURSION.*

THE country on the right banks of the Rhine affords some pleasant progressions from Mentz, of which Bieberich, Wisbaden, and Schwallbach, merit the particular notice of a stranger. Bieberich, a small but handsome town, belongs to the prince of the same name. The palace is magnificent, and, as well as the town, built near the borders of the Rhine.



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Wisbaden, and not far from it, Schlammgenbad \*, are celebrated for hot wells; on account of which they are much frequented by strangers and valetudinarians. Wisbaden is famous for its warm baths, which were known to the ancient Romans. It belongs to the prince of Nassau, and is five miles north of Mentz.

The waters at Schwallbach and Seltz, which are very much used in the course of the summer, make a very pleasing beverage mixed with Rhenish wine. They have almost the taste of Pyrmont water, but are not quite so strong; that of Schwallbach, however, requires a person to be of a strong constitution to drink it frequently. The Seltzer is exported to many parts of the globe; but the Schwallbach does not bear exportation †. The latter

\* Literally, Snake-bath; on account of the many small snakes which are found in that circuit.

† There are two wells at Schwallbach, the water of each being Chalybeate; but one of them is more

latter is seated on the river Aa, nine miles north of Mentz ; the former is two miles further.

I would recommend to all foreigners, during the course of their stay at Mentz, to make an excursion into the neighbouring country of Hesse Darmstadt ; the inhabitants of which are remarkably cleanly and active, living chiefly on the well-earned produce of the ground they cultivate. The earth there yields uncommon returns ; and the corn, wood, and pearl-barley, is exported far and wide. There are also large quantities of fruits and vegetables of all kinds. The annual exportation to Holland, of apples, cyder, chefnuts and walnuts amounts to twenty thousand guilders ; all the villages near

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so than the other. The strongest requires a good stamina in those who use it. I have known many people of weak habit, who have been obliged to leave it off.

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the borders of the Mayn, belonging to the house of Hesse Darmstadt, are encompassed by orchards and corn fields. From this part of the country is also exported a great quantity of *Ferberröthe*, or *Krapp*, *i. e.* "Madder," which the fullers make use of in dying. In some parts of Germany they have erected mills for grinding the madder. One of them was erected in the year 1770, at Pfungstadt, about four English miles from Hesse Darmstadt. This magnificent building is more than half a mile in circumference, and is built of solid red quatz. It belongs to a society of Swiss, Dutch, and other merchants. Several private gentlemen have likewise shares in it. It is situated in the midst of a woody country, as the preparation of the madder yearly requires a great quantity of fuel. They export also from that country annually, many thousand loads of *Gedürte Zwetschen*, and *Kirschchen*, *i. e.* "dried plumbs and cherries,"

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cherries," which are sent to Holland, England, and America. Excellent asparagus and cabbages are the food of the very lowest class of people; nor is there a place in Germany where they are so fond of them, or have a greater supply of provision of this kind. Whole ship loads of their *Sauer-kraut*, as well raw as pickled, are carried down the Lower Rhine, as far as Holland, &c. The country of Hesse Darmstadt is very famous for the produce of those large cabbages, from which it is made. The towns of Trebur, Groß, and Klein-Gerau, Wallerstäten, and Bauschheim, produce the best in all Germany for this purpose; it is exported to all parts of Europe, and in the American war whole ship loads were sent to America for the use of the Hessian troops.

*Kraut*, or *Craut*, *i. e.* "Cabbage in general," as it grows in the fields. A single one is called a *Kraut-haupt*, *i. e.*

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“ a cabbage head.” They are brought to market in waggons, and are sold by the hundred. The price is fixed according to the quality. In general it is three shillings and six-pence a hundred, taking large and small together; but if they are picked, the price is generally four shillings and six-pence. There are *Häupter*, i. e. “ Heads,” which weigh from four to ten, others from ten to fifteen, and some even more than twenty pounds in weight. If a buyer chooses to pick the largest, he is obliged to pay accordingly; but the price in that case seldom exceeds six shillings and six-pence a hundred; in London one such large *Kraut-baupt*, i. e. “ cabbage-head,” would cost about eighteen-pence. People of a small family generally buy two hundred heads of the mixed, which will serve them the whole year. There are people whose particular business it is to cut and pickle them, whom the Germans call *Kraut-schnitter*,

i. e.

*i. e.* "Crout cutters." The price of the labour is six-pence a hundred for cutting and pickling. The method is very simple: they make use of a machine which is called *Kraut-banck*, *i. e.* "Crout-bench," the same as is used in England for cutting straw. A large white cloth is spread over the floor, and in less than two hours time the person employed is able to cut and pickle about two hundred heads. Salt is then strewed over them in a proportion of about three pounds to one hundred heads according to their size. They are then put into a barrel, and frequently pressed down very hard with a machine called *Stöffer*, similar to the instrument used in paving, but not quite so large and unweildy. After the barrel is full, it is covered with cabbage-leaves and *beschweret*, that is, large weights laid upon it. After the fourth or fifth day a fermentation takes place, and if it is not very considerable, it is a sign that  
more

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more salt is wanting, which, after being dissolved in a small quantity of warm water, is poured over them. This is the best and simplest way. Many families pickle these cabbage-heads themselves, and instead of a cutting machine make use of a joiner's large plane, which answers the same purpose. In this pickled state the Germans export many thousand barrels, the greatest part of which, besides a great many *Roke-häupter*, i. e. "Raw or unpickled heads," are sent to Holland and from thence all over the world. There are several modes of cooking four-cROUT: I shall only mention one, which, though somewhat expensive, is yet thought the best, and is generally adopted in the houses of the nobility and gentry. The following is the mode of dressing the four-cROUT as a delicious vegetable to the fish called pike.

They take for six persons, as many full plates of four-cROUT, without pouring  
off

off the liquor, and put them into a large tin stewing-pan, adding to these half a pound of fresh butter ; then setting the pan on a slow fire, and stirring the sour-cROUT frequently. After simmering for the space of an hour and a half, adding to it about half a pint of the best Rhenish or Madeira wine. The pike being sufficiently boiled, they take out the bones and cut it in small pieces, put it into the stew-pan with the sour-cROUT and let it simmer for half an hour longer, making in the whole two hours, when it is ready for the table, and is a very delicious dish ; even without the pike dressed in the manner before mentioned it is very pleasant food.

The land in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt is better cultivated than in any other part of Germany. In the strip of country, which lies betwixt Francfort and Mentz, belonging to Hesse Darmstadt, about thirty miles in length, and ten in



breadth, the traveller may count eight small cities, six market-towns, and eighty villages; few of which contain less than four-score families. The city of Hesse Darmstadt is a small but delightful place. The inhabitants, in general are affable, genteel, and hospitable. No foreign traveller will enjoy himself more comfortably than at Darmstadt, where many things contribute in a peculiar manner to the ease as well as happiness of a stranger; as cheap living, plenty of wine of all sorts, and being in the vicinity of several large cities, such as Francfort, Mentz, Worms, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Oppenheim, &c. which are not far distant from each other, form a chain of extraordinary advantages, seldom to be met with in any other spot. The air is salubrious, provision and game of all kinds uncommonly plentiful, and the stranger has always the pleasing reflection, that in half an hour's time he can indulge himself

self with the gay, turbulent, splendid pleasures of the town, or the more peaceful, serene, and sequestered enjoyments of the country, where hunting parties particularly are very frequent, and by no means expensive.

To all these attractions may be added the gaiety and splendour of the court, which vies in these respects with any in Europe, and from the diversion of which, no stranger, English in particular, who has the appearance of a gentleman, is ever excluded.

The delightful English Garden, which is open to every one, forms one of the most beautiful and fascinating promenades in the world; and the celebrated military house, denominated in the German language *Exercier Haus* \*, is a source of  
pleasure

\* This immense house was built by the late landgrave Lewis IX. a prince eminently distinguished for military talents, and a great favourite of Frederick II. King of Prussia. It is spacious enough for two thousand

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pleasure and surprize to all who see it. The landgrave's palace is not yet finished; it is a large building, surrounded by a deep moat of running water.

The low state of the finances has occasioned a stop to the final completion of this palace; but the model of the whole is to be seen in the finished part of it.

In the centre of the building is a curious piece of mechanism, called in German *Glockenspiel*, i. e. "Chimes," the

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thousand foldiers to exercise in it with the greatest ease and convenience. Its length is 272, and its breadth 134 feet. It is built in a style of novelty, being without the incumbrance of pillars, in the manner of king's chapel, Cambridge, one of the finest buildings of the kind in the world; and in the winter time it is heated to any degree of temperature by means of eighteen large stoves, fixed in a scientific manner for the purpose within the walls, emitting warmth, the mean still unperceived. The builder of this curious structure was a common carpenter, with whom the author was particularly acquainted: his name was Schuhknecht.

only

only one of the kind in Europe. The hammers that strike on the bells are connected by wires to keys like those of a harpsichord, so that a person may play upon the chimes as upon any other keyed instrument; they play every hour by themselves, being set in motion by clockwork. Any tune may be played upon it, and the tones are more distinctly perceived than on the best instrument of the usual kinds.

The present landgrave, Lewis X., is a very amiable and agreeable man, totally divested of that forbidding coldness and *hauteur* for which so many other German princes are eminently conspicuous; and his consort, a princess of the same house, is not less amiable. The landgrave is universally allowed to possess a very elegant and refined taste for music, and reckoned a first-rate performer on the violin. There are public concerts at court every week, and very frequently

frequently at the opera-house, in which the landgrave himself displays his musical talents, and to which every one is admitted gratis. At these concerts there are about sixty performers, who are particularly distinguished for their excellence, and called the landgrave's *Cognoscenti*. These, when they perform in public, wear a beautiful uniform, the landgrave himself not excepted, which gives the orchestra, supposed to be one of the best in Germany, a very splendid and magnificent appearance. I have frequently heard it observed by foreigners who were judges of music, on hearing the sixty *cognoscenti* together, that they played with such an exactness of unison, with so just, clear, and precise a sound, as to induce a belief, that only one very loud instrument was heard, a single tone only seeming to issue from all the violins, and a single breath to give sound to all the wind instruments. This is in a great measure

## TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 193

measure owing to the taste of the landgrave, who has established a kind of nursery for young musicians, where they are bred up under their musical parents, and trained from their infancy to play in concert together. The present leader of the orchestra is Mr. Sartorius, a young man, about thirty-six years of age, of extraordinary musical talents, and very highly esteemed by the landgrave, with whom he had the honour of travelling in a very confidential station in his tour through different parts of Europe.

## SECOND EXCURSION

FROM

*M E N T Z*

THROUGH THE PALATINATE.



DURING our stay at Mentz, after we had made several excursions on the opposite side of the Rhine, I proposed another to my pupils, namely, from Mentz through the greatest part of the Palatinate, which was highly approved, and eagerly accepted. We agreed to make this journey for the most part on foot; the weather being fair, and the roads very good. After we had furnished our servants with fine *Büchseranzen*, *i. e.*

“ Leather

“Leather knapsacks” for putting our most necessary clothing in, we set off in the best spirits on our pedestrian journey.

Before I describe the most remarkable occurrences that befel us, it may be first adviseable to say something of the country called the Palatinate in general.

The Palatinate, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine, is bounded on the north by the Archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, on the east by Franconia and Suabia, and on the west and south by France. The palatinate is more than one hundred miles in length, and about seventy-four in breadth. The principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. There is no country that has ever suffered more by wars, particularly those with France; it is indeed said to have been more injured by them than all the provinces of Germany put  
O 2 together.



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together. In the last century Lewis XIV. ordered the whole country to be laid waste by fire and sword.

It is generally called the German Garden of Eden; and the fertility of its soil, as well as the abundance of its produce, deservedly entitle it to that appellation; it abounds in wheat and other grain, wine, tobacco, fruit, and all sorts of vegetables.

The Palatinate exports annually an immense quantity of its productions to Switzerland, France, and Holland; and the latter country, in addition to these, is supplied with vast quantities of pearl-barley, madder, vinegar, &c. To give an idea of the prosperity of the Palatinate, I need only mention the enormous list of taxes which the inhabitants cheerfully pay. There is hardly one single article, the air which the people breathe excepted, which is not taxed amongst them;

them; and yet there is no community in all Germany who have an appearance of greater content, and are more healthy in their looks, with the exception of the inhabitants of Manheim, who, on account of that city being built on a morass, are not so hale in appearance; they are a very sturdy race of men, living on their own natural and wholesome productions, with plenty of wine, the product of their own soil, all of which are uncommonly cheap.

As for the administration of the laws in this country, the bare mention of it would freeze one with horror. Many of the administrators make no secret of having purchased their situations, either by the interest of priests, kept mistresses, bastards, projectors; or eunuchs, &c. The flagrant oppressions of the petty officers, such as those of the custom-house, &c. are more dreaded in their respective districts, than

the scourges of Heaven in a day of vengeance.

The Calvinists are to this day, a very few instances excepted, excluded from all offices about the court, and in the courts of judicature, as well as from the magistracy in the towns, and offices of bailiffs in the country. This exclusion is extended even to the village constables, clerks in the courts of justice, and beadles; which places, instead of being filled by deserving natives, are occupied by strangers of the lowest denominations, who can produce no other recommendation but that of being, or pretending to be, Roman Catholics. A Calvinist officer is unknown through the whole Palatinate; at least this was the case till 1786.

The first day we travelled as far as Oppenheim; after having passed through Dalheim, Bretzenheim, Hartshheim, Laubenheim, and Nierstein. All which places  
abound

abound in riches, and may pass in many other countries for market-towns. The wine which is produced here is of a very excellent quality; and that of Laubenheim, and Nierstein, is not inferior to the wine of Hochheim, called in England *Old Hock*.

The road from Mentz to Oppenheim is delightful; all the vineyards and gardens abound in fruit-trees, while both sides of the high road are planted with those of walnut.

## O P P E N H E I M

Is a small town, situated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles south of Mentz, and twelve north of Worms. It is the capital of a bailiwick of the same name, and belongs to the Palatinate.

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Its environs are truly romantic, and abound with vineyards. Above the town there is a delightful walk, about two miles in circumference, from which travellers may overlook a tract of country to the extent of near fifteen leagues.

The great parish-church in this place belongs to the Calvinists; but the Lutherians and Roman Catholics have each their respective churches. The citadel joining to it was for the most part destroyed by the French in 1689. The town was formerly Imperial.

After having seen everything most remarkable we proceeded to

*WORMS,*

*W O R M S,*

WHICH is an Imperial city in the circle of the Upper Rhine, on the banks of which it is seated, and is distant about eight miles from the former, and twenty south-east of Mentz. This town is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. Half a mile from the city stands a lofty oak-tree, the most stupendous I ever saw, around which was erected a kind of balcony about twelve feet high, from which the celebrated Luther made his address in support of the Lutheran religion in opposition to that of the Pope. In the cathedral belonging to the protestants, there is a very large and valuable picture, representing Luther as appearing at the diet.

Worms

Worms is famous for an excellent kind of wine called *Liebfrau Milch*, i. e. "Lady's Milk," which excels all other Rhenish wines in taste and flavour, on account of an aromatic quality it possesses with hardly any degree of acidity, so peculiar to those wines in general.

This city, like many others in the Palatinate, in the year 1689 was reduced to ashes by the French: and since 1794 they have again, more than once, taken possession of it.

Having spent several days here we proceeded to

### FRANKENDAL.

THIS handsome town has some valuable manufactories; of which, that of earthenware is by much the most considerable, and is similar to that of Wedgwood.

wood. That of wafers is also in great repute, as it supplies the whole Empire with that article, and likewise exports a considerable quantity.

This town is seated near the Rhine, seven miles south of Worms, and shared the same fate with many others in the Palatinate, of being burnt by the French in 1688.

A very large canal runs through it, which communicates with the Rhine, and was cut some years ago for the sake of promoting and assisting the trade of that river. The roads are extremely good, and planted with lofty elms on both sides. After we had seen everything most remarkable, we proceeded through an handsome village called Oggersheim; and thence to

## MANHEIM.



## M A N H E I M.

THIS is generally reckoned one of the most beautiful cities in Germany. The streets are all as straight as a line, being what they call *tirées au cordeau*, and intersect each other at right angles. This never fails to please at first sight, but sooner becomes tiresome than a town built with less regularity. A person may walk for six hours, and his eyes search in vain for variety: the same objects seem to move along with him, as if he had been all the while on ship-board.

The Roman Catholic church, the council-house, with the tower between them, are very great ornaments to the large market-place. On the town-house is to be seen the statue of Justice; and on the front of the church that of Religion.

gion. This area is further embellished with a magnificent fountain, adorned with four pillars, on which stands a lion without a tongue.

The number of inhabitants are estimated at about thirty thousand, including the garrison which consists of five. This town has three noble gates, adorned with *basso relievos* very capitally executed. The ramparts comprise about four miles. The fortifications are well constructed, and kept in good order; and the town acquires great additional strength from being almost entirely surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine, and lying on a flat country, not commanded by any rising ground: but it would be more advantageous to this city were it quite open, and without any fortifications.

It possesses, however, one great disadvantage; being, without exception, the most unhealthy in all Germany, being built on a morass, and the water proving

of a very bad quality. The countenances of the inhabitants are generally pale, and exhibit a sickly appearance. A fever called *Das drey tägige Fieber*, i. e., "The three days fever," is very common, and very few of the inhabitants are free from it through the year. The unwholesomeness of the water has lately been remedied by its being conveyed thither from the Neckar. Persons of distinction, however, before that time, had the water which they used for drinking and culinary uses brought from Heidelberg; the quart of which is sold for a *Kreutzer*, about a halfpenny.

The lives and manners of the inhabitants seem to be as uniform and formal as their streets and buildings: no noise, riots, or bustle, the general result of extensive population, is seen or heard here; even at mid-day everything is as calm and quiet as the streets in other large cities at midnight.

The

The electoral palace is a most magnificent structure, situated in the centre of the town, and commands a view of all the capital streets, from the farthest ends of which it may be seen. The houses are nearly all of the same dimensions, and the streets of the same breadth and length; the smallest of the latter is equal in size to that of St. James's in London — The cabinet of natural curiosities, the collection of pictures, and the church treasures, are much boasted of.

Since the Elector has come to the possession of Bavaria, he has chiefly resided at Munich; with which circumstance the inhabitants of Mannheim have been very much dissatisfied. This event has tended greatly to the depopulation of the town, as thousands have flocked to Munich for the advantages of residing near the Elector and his court.

The opera-house at Mannheim is a most beautiful building, and is capable of  
con-

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containing five thousand persons. The mere illumination costs five hundred guilders on each representation.

During our stay here we took an airing to see

*SCHWETZINGEN,*

ABOUT eight miles from Manheim, where there is a magnificent palace of the Elector Palatine, called by the name of this village; the gardens of which are not to be equalled by any in Germany, and are improved every year at an enormous expence. The orangery is the largest in the whole Empire, and far excels any at Versailles, and the grounds are laid out in a peculiar style of beauty. The Elector has also here a theatre, though on a smaller scale than that at Manheim.

Having

Having visited every thing worthy notice in this neighbourhood, we returned to Mannheim, whence we undertook an excursion to

### *S P I R E,*

AN Imperial city in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a Bishopric of the same name, seated on the west side of the Rhine, ten miles north-east of Mannheim; it was founded before the birth of Christ, and receives its name from the small river Spurbach, which falls into the Rhine about a quarter of a mile below the city. In the year 1529 a diet was held here, in which the reformers first obtained the name of Protestants. In 1689 it was burnt by the French; and in 1693 the Imperial chamber, which was in this place, removed to

Wetzlar \*. It contains a beautiful cathedral, in the Gothic style, three collegiate churches, and several convents. There are two churches belonging to the Lutherans, which religion the magistrates and the greater part of the inhabitants profess.

The Bishopric of Spire is fifty miles in length, and about thirty in breadth. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a very fertile country.

Spire was one of the first Roman colonies on the banks of the Rhine; and

\* Wetzlar, is a free Imperial town in the district of Wetteravia. It is famous throughout Europe for being the place where lawsuits between the sovereign princes of Germany are determined in a court called the Imperial Chamber, and which Court is likewise a place of appeal in the *dernier resort*, in causes of importance, when the parties are dissatisfied with the termination of the courts of the principalities. Many young gentlemen, after having taken their degrees in the law at the German universities, repair to this city to attend lectures on the Imperial laws. These gentlemen are denominated "practitioners."

many

many of their ancient coins are still found there. The surrounding country was the theatre of war in the last century, when the French troops spread desolation through the whole Palatinate, from the Rhine to the Moselle; where general Melac, appearing not as the leader of a mighty host, but as the head of a murderous band of incendiaries, robbers, and banditti, after having laid more than sixty flourishing towns in ashes, made a desert of one of the finest countries in the world!

We went to see the cathedral, half of which is still in ruins. Here we beheld the tombs of the old Emperors whose sepulchres the French soldiers had plundered, and whose bones they had dispersed. The inhabitants of Spire are remarkably fond of strangers; and in the houses where we made temporary visits we were extremely well received and entertained. The inhabitants in the



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whole of that country may be said to have more knowledge of the world than might well be expected. The days we passed amongst them, we shall ever remember with pleasure.

From Spire we went back to Mannheim ; thence we proceeded to

### *HEIDELBERG,*

SEATED very pleasantly on the banks of the Neckar, ten miles west of Mannheim. This city is the capital of the Palatinate of the Rhine, and contains a celebrated university. The palace, or castle, stands on an eminence, and commands a delightful prospect over the vale towards Schwetzingen, which is surrounded by charming hills, in a fine state of cultivation. Heidelberg is famous for a large tun, which holds eight hundred

dred hogheads, generally kept full of good Rhenish wine. This tun was repaired in the year 1727, and decorated with a great variety of ornaments. The head of this cask is flat, and surrounded with rails, so that several persons may walk about or be entertained upon it\*.

This city was formerly a famous seat of learning; but has undergone so many calamities, that it is small now to what it formerly was. It was reduced to a heap of ruins by the Spaniards in 1622; and the famous library was transported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. It was a second time burnt by the French in 1674. The

\* It was first made in the year 1664, by order of the elector Charles Lewis. The weight of the iron hoops alone, which is a hundred and ten quintals, may give some idea of its dimensions. I read the following inscription on the tun in the Anglo Saxon language, of which the following is a translation;

“ God blefs th’ Elector of the Rhine

“ From year to year with gen’rous wine,”

protestant electoral-house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the Elector removed his residence to Mannheim, and carried with him most of the people of distinction. The enemy were so outrageous that even the electoral burial-place was not spared. The Heidelberg Chronicle says, that the dead bodies, which were half decayed, were thrown about the streets, because some of the wretched inhabitants had been found concealed in old ruinous vaults. The ancient palace consists of several buildings joined together ; some of which are very elegant, and decorated with sculpture.

The late Elector had always a great prejudice against this city, because the Magistrates would not gratify him with an absolute grant of the church of the Holy Ghost.

The

The university of Heidelberg was founded in the year 1346, and contains fourteen professors in ordinary. Among these are six Roman Catholics, who teach divinity, natural philosophy, mathematics, and moral philosophy. At present the number of protestant students here is about two hundred; and the former not more than sixty.

Pretended conversions have been often used here as expedients to mitigate a sentence passed by law, or to procure a free pardon. They related to us a very curious circumstance of a jew that was condemned to be hanged, who desired to be admitted as a convert to the Roman Catholic church, in order to save his life; and being afterwards asked why he did not rather choose the Lutheran or Calvinist religion, his answer was, that he kept both in reserve, in case he should again fall into the same unhappy circumstance.

A person may judge of the fruitfulness of the soil of the Upper Palatinate, by only considering how often it has been barbarously ravaged by the enemy within a century; and yet the inhabitants have already almost retrieved their losses. Although the Spaniards and French ruined the whole country by fire and sword, and rendered it a desert; yet soon after this the people abandoned their hiding-places, and restored the land to a state of cultivation.

The town is commercial, and has manufactures of stuffs, silk-stockings, &c.

The accounts given by historians\*, which I have extracted from extant chronicles, of the conflagrations, and unheard of cruelties of the French army, under the command of the Marshal de Duras, in the countries contiguous to the Rhine and Neckar, are dreadful

\* History of Heidelberg and the Palatinate; or *Acta Publica*, published by Kaiser, Francfort, 1733.

beyond description; the remonstrances and earnest entreaties of the Margrave of Baden were fruitless; his capital, and many other towns and villages, were totally destroyed. The beautiful country of the Elector Palatine was in a still more deplorable condition. The French army, not satisfied with levying the most exorbitant contributions, and plundering the towns they had taken, even opened and pillaged the tombs, and threw about the bones of the illustrious dead: particularly at Spire, where they destroyed the superb monuments of eight Emperors and Empresses. They stripped the very altars of the village churches; and the distressed inhabitants, after giving up their all to the insatiate conquerors, were barbarously driven naked from their dwellings, and their wives and daughters violently sacrificed in the presence of their husbands and their parents, to wanton and unbounded

bounded lust. The French minister, Marquis de Louvois, at last ordered, in the month of February 1689, in the name of his most Christian Majesty, the whole country, a district more than sixty miles in length, to be destroyed by fire. The populous cities of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankenthal, Spire, Oppenheim, Creutznach, Alzey, Ingelheim, Bacharach, Sinzheim, Bretten, and many others, down the Rhine, were consumed to ashes. The costly palaces of the Palatine Electors, which had been the work of ages, and other magnificent public buildings, were reduced to a heap of ruins, and had scarcely one stone left upon the other. A circumstance which added to the misery of the unfortunate fugitives was, that this horrid scene was perpetrated in the midst of a severe winter when the ground was covered with snow. The infirm, the aged, and  
helpless

helpless infants, who were unable to escape, were either sacrificed with their paternal dwellings to the flames, or exposed to the most inclement weather, to perish by the frost: many were shot at, and maimed for the amusement of the brutal soldiery, and left bleeding in the woods. In the neighbourhood of Heidelberg, a woman was ripped up with a bayonet, the untimely fruit torn from her womb, and her husband murdered by her side. That beautiful city seemed destined to suffer more than any other. When it was taken in 1688, the French army set no bounds to their cruelty: though the citizens capitulated, and the Dauphin himself promised them security, yet, when the enemy quitted it on the approach of the Imperial army, the French broke their treaty, and laid the town in ashes. The French generals, de Tesse, and Ronville, were so moved at the sight of the raging flames, and tears of the distressed



treffed inhabitants, that they at length suffered many to rescue their effects; but when the magistrate fell upon his knees, and intreated them to save the castle, de Tesse uttered a deep sigh, and told them, " It grieves me to be a spectator  
 " of your misery; but it is the King's  
 " orders—for they were absolute, and  
 " must be obeyed."

In the year 1693, the scene was still more dreadful than before. The scattered inhabitants had scarcely restored their native town to a tolerable state of defence, before they were again attacked by a powerful army of the enemy: the garrison was not strong, but brave, and might have held out much longer, but for the cowardice of their dastardly commander, who provided for the safety of his own person, at the expence of the devoted city. The French entered in triumph. The ladies, and citizens' wives, solicited the general to spare their honour;  
 he

he promised, and ordered them to retire to one of the remaining churches, where, contrary to his engagement, they were exposed to the brutal lust of his troops; the church was then set fire to; and the only place of refuge, which savages would have held as sacred, was consumed to ashes. The rest of the inhabitants, who amounted to sixteen thousand in number, were stripped of all they had, and obliged to fly their paternal walls, comfortless and naked. When the most Christian King of France heard of the city of Heidelberg being again taken, he ordered the *Te Deum* to be sung in the churches at Paris, and a medal to be struck, which represented the town in flames, with the inscription *Rex dixit et factum est*. The commanding officer, de Heidelberg, however, was punished according to his deserts. As soon as he arrived at the camp of Heilbron, he was immediately arrested, and a court-martial

martial held on his conduct, which condemned him to the following punishment. Being a knight of the Teutonic order, he was taken, by order of the grand master, to the Teutonic-house, at Heilbron, and there dressed in his full habit, with all the ornaments of chivalry. He was then addressed in the character of knight; his crimes and breach of honour were laid before him; and he was declared an unworthy member of that illustrious society, and that he had disgraced and forfeited his cross: his robes were then torn with violence from his body, and the ribband from his neck; he was struck several times across the face with the cross; and at last the youngest knight led him to the door of the hall, and kicked him out: a guard waited to receive him, and the disgraced knight was conducted immediately to prison. On the third day he was taken in the common executioner's cart to the camp, and

and carried through the lines, from one wing to the other, of the whole allied army, which was expressly drawn out for the purpose: he was then brought before his own regiment, where he descended from the cart, to hear his sentence publicly pronounced; which was, That all his estates should be confiscated, and his head severed from his body by the sword of the common executioner. He begged for a long time that he might be shot, instead of being beheaded, which was reckoned the death of the vilest malefactors; but his intreaties could not prevail, till at last, just as the executioner was prepared to perform his office, an order came to have his sentence changed to one still more disgraceful. The executioner then hung his sword by his side, but took it back immediately, broke it in pieces before his face, and, after he had struck him three times on the head with the hilt, threw it at his feet;

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feet; after which, he was banished for ever from the territories of Austria, and the circles of Swabia, Franconia, and the Upper Rhine. He was then obliged to ascend his cart again, and was carried over the Neckar, where the executioner unbound him; and in this miserable condition set him again at liberty, poor, and branded with infamy.

From Heidelberg we went to Wisloch, which is seated eight miles south of that place; and thence, the next day to Langenbrück and Philippsburg.

### *PHILIPSBURG.*

THIS strong town and fortress is seated on the Upper Rhine, seven miles south of Spire. The town belongs to the Bishop of Spire, but the fortifications to the Empire. It is considered as one of  
the

the bulwarks of Germany. It has been several times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed during the siege; but restored in the year following by the treaty of Vienna. It has been besieged in the present war, several times by the French; however, they could not take it by any device or stratagem, till at length, in the year 1800, it was delivered up to them by the emperor, together with two other fortresses, namely, Ulm and Ingolstadt.

From Philipsburg we went to

### *B R U G H S A L:*

THIS is a pretty little town, and the Bishop's palace a handsome building. It is seated in the Bishopric of Spire, five

miles south-east of Philipsburg, and has a very large salt-work in its vicinity; the country contains many great forests, which, however, are intersected by several well-cultivated vales. These woods, the timber of which is carried to Holland by the Rhine, constitute a great part of the revenue of the courts of Spires and Karlsruhe.

The woodlands, through which we travelled, afforded a striking instance of the advantage an hereditary principality has over an elective one. The forests in the Marquisate of Baden are kept up with the greatest œconomy and attention, because the prince is aware that they will be sources of wealth, not only to himself, but to his remotest posterity; whereas, at Bruchsal, where the descendants of the prince have nothing to hope, everything gives way to present luxury and enjoyment. It is therefore needless  
to

to add, that in this respect the forests are an emblem of the whole country.

The next day we proceeded to

## KARLSRUH.

THE town of Karlsruhe is built on a regular plan. It consists of one principal street, above an English mile in length; is at a considerable distance in front of the palace, and in a parallel direction with it. All the other streets go off at different angles from the principal one, in such a manner, as that whichever of them you enter, walking from it, the view is terminated by the front of the palace. The length of these smaller streets is circumscribed, none of them being allowed to encroach on the spacious area, which is kept clear before the palace.



The principal street may be extended to any length, and as many more are allowed to be built from it, all of which, according to this plan, will have the palace for a termination.

The houses of this town are as uniform as the streets, being of an equal size and height, so that a person would be led to imagine that none of the inhabitants are in any considerable degree richer or poorer than their neighbours. There are but a few new buildings, more elegant than the rest, belonging to some of the officers of the court, situate at a distance on one side of the palace; but they are not, properly speaking, in the town.

The Margrave of Baden is one of the most enlightened princes of Germany; he is a man of learning, good sense, and benevolent disposition, possesses much humanity, and pays all possible attention to the well-being of his subjects.

He

He speaks the English language with much facility, is well acquainted with the best English authors, and endeavours, by every means he can devise, to introduce industry and manufactures among his people. There is a considerable number of English tradesmen here, who make manufactures similar to those of Birmingham, and instruct the inhabitants in that business. He has also engaged many watch-makers from Geneva to settle there, by granting them encouragements and privileges of every kind; and allows no opportunity to pass unimproved, by which the comfort and happiness of his people can be promoted.

Karlsruh was founded by the Margrave in 1715, and is seated two miles and a half north-west of Durlach, and eleven south of Philipshurg. His whole territory extends along the right side of the Rhine, from Bâle nearly to Philipshurg, and from thence through part

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of Alsace to the Moselle. If these dominions were not intersected they would be far more productive.

From Karlsruhe we pursued our journey to

### *D U R L A C H.*

THIS town has experienced pretty much the same incidents of good and bad fortune as others in Germany, which have so often been the seat of war. It is but fourteen miles from Karlsruhe, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the Rhine. It is large, but has a very dull appearance, though the streets are uniform, and the houses well built. Here we perceived again, what we had observed at Karlsruhe, namely, the traces of a prince, who truly

lives only for his subjects, who seek his own happiness in promoting theirs: his active and enlightened mind pervades the whole country, and by its influence makes all those who have a share in the administration, patriots like himself. Education, good police, encouragements to industry and agriculture, in short, everything here breathes a spirit of philosophy, and the beneficent love of mankind. The margrave of Baden deserves to make millions of people happy, instead of about two hundred thousand, which is the total amount of his subjects.

The inhabitants of this country carry on a large trade in cattle, wood, and wine; the latter is extremely good in the environs of Bâle; it is famous, likewise, for producing a kind of marble, equal in goodness to the Florentine. The mildness of the government secures to the people the quiet enjoyment

ment of the rewards of their industry. At the court of Durlach there are, however, not many opportunities of making great fortunes, as it is very economical, and is supported at a small expence; but the same cause prevents the pressure of indigence from being felt in any extreme. The facility of exporting the fruits of their labours, which is afforded by the navigation on the Rhine, is a great incitement to industry; in consequence of which the manufactures increase annually, and some of them, particularly the earthen-ware, are in high repute; they have likewise made some successful experiments in making silks.

We then bent our course to

*RASTATT.*

*R A S T A D T.*

THIS is the capital of the Margrave of Baden, with a castle, and famous in history on account of the peace concluded there between the French and Austrians in 1714. In July 1796, the former having defeated the Austrians near this place, a congress was held there during the year 1798 for the conclusion of a general peace between France and Germany; but broke up in April 1799, without coming to any final adjustment. The town is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, four miles north of Baden, and twenty-four south-west of Philippsburg.

At the castle they conducted us into a little closet in which Eugene and  
Villars

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Villars signed the treaty of Utrecht. We beheld several rare and curious monuments, which are to be seen in the middle of the street, and others in the castle-yard.

When the Margrave succeeded to the government of Baden, which fell to him by the extinction of one branch of the family, he found things in a state of confusion. During the last administration everything had been purposely left to go to ruin, and a general bankruptcy was anticipated of the court at Radstadt, because they disliked the successor on account of his being a protestant. Under these circumstances the Prince thought the greatest economy necessary. The court has been much reflected on for its economy, and possibly in that respect may have gone rather beyond the line in some matters.

After passing some very pleasant days here, we pursued our journey to

*BADEN,*

*B A D E N,*

WHICH is an ancient town, seated near the Rhine, and only four miles south of Raftadt. This whole country is very remarkable, as I have already observed, for the fertility of its soil, and the industry of its inhabitants. Baden is the capital of the Margravate of the same name. It has a fine castle, on the top of a mountain, where the Prince often resides during the summer. This town is very renowned on account of its many salutary baths; from which it takes its name.

After having performed our journey from Mentz to Baden, during the space of four weeks, and remarked everything in our excursion worthy notice, we returned back to Heidelberg, where we  
arrived



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arrived in safety, and with much satisfaction. We remained there a few days, and then proceeded on our journey across the Necker to the

*B E R G S T R A S S E,*

OR

MOUNTAIN-ROAD.

ON our return from our long journey to Heidelberg, I conducted my pupils back to Mentz, through the Bergstrasse, which Mountain-way commences from Heidelberg, as soon as you have crossed the Necker Bridge, and extends as far as Eberstadt, about three miles from Hesse Darmstadt.

More cheerful scenes of fertility cannot be seen than along this charming road. The most beautiful and best cultivated  
part

part of it is from Heidelberg to Bensheim, where it is about twenty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The continual chain of hills and eminences on the right hand is covered with woods near the top, and nearer the plain with vineyards. The level road is all along planted with rows of walnut-trees, and surrounded on each side with fields and meadows of an exuberant fertility.

The numerous walnut-trees which grow on the Bergstrasse and the Odenwald\*, bring a considerable profit to the country; and the fruit, wood, and wine, there produce, is an inexhaustible store to the inhabitants. In one year they exported forty thousand rough-made

\* The country, two miles beyond this chain of mountains, is called the Odenwald. This district is uncommonly abundant; it abounds in wood, corn, fruit, &c. which, together with the cyder they make, are a source of considerable wealth to the country.

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walnut-tree musket-stocks from these parts to Saxony. They only cut down for this use those trees which bear little or no fruit; for the profit of the nuts produced by some is so great, that the proprietor would not sell a tree on any account whatever. They make an excellent oil from the nuts, which serves the country people instead of butter, and the inferior sorts is used for lamps.

The almond trade, of which great quantities grow along the Bergstrasse, is very considerable. A great number of chesnut trees are interspersed among the vines in most of the vineyards.

The first remarkable town we came to after we set out from Heidelberg, was

*WEINHEIM.*

*WEINHEIM.*

THIS little town, seated ten miles north of Heidelberg, stands in the centre of the most charming spot in all the Bergstrasse. Near this town we beheld a beautiful wood of chefnut-trees, which is about three miles and a half in circumference. The country round it is in such repute for the salubrity of its air, that many persons after indisposition go there for the more speedy recovery of their health. The town consists of about five hundred and fifty houses. The magistracy here, as in most parts of the Upper Palatinate, consists of six Papists, three Calvinists, and three Lutherans.

Of all the different sorts of wines growing in the Bergstrasse, the country of  
Weinheim

Weinheim produces the best ; but it does not require long keeping, as that of Rhingaw, and other Rhenish wines, which must be kept a considerable time before they are fit for use ; and thus, with the expence of tillage, runs away with a great part of the profit ; for which reason the inhabitants of the Bergstrasse turn their wine to as good account as those of Rhingaw, by means of the quick sale. The former selling theirs on the spot three times cheaper than the latter.

The rents of estates in this country are, for the most part, paid in wine, and other produce of the land.

The warmth of the climate, and goodness of the soil, in the Bergstrasse, are such, that after rye harvest the land may be sown a second time with spelt, buckwheat, or oats, which are always reaped the same year.

Hence we went to

*HEPPEN-*

*HEPPENHEIM,*

WHICH is a town not very remarkable for its beauty ; the houses are high and the streets narrow ; with only the exception of the chief one, the pavement is the worst in all the towns of Germany. In the night-time there is scarcely a lamp to be seen. It belongs to the Elector of Mentz, together with an old ruinous castle and an abbey, situated in its skirts. The next places we went through were Auerbach, Zwingenberg, Bickenbach, and Eberstadt ; which four places belong to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, and are well worthy the notice of travellers : they are large market-towns, and the wealth of the country around them is almost incredible. On the road from Heppen-

heim to the above towns, the traveller beholds more than eighteen beautiful villages on either side. The chain of mountains on his right, covered with wood, and with many old castles on their summits, produce the most lively sensations of pleasure, while their bases abound in vineyards; the road passing through the midst of these is planted on both sides with large walnut-trees: and on the left with the most beautiful fields, interspersed with cherry-groves and chestnut-trees.—The price of a bottle of wine, in the Bergstrasse, is from three to six pence. The Emperor Joseph II. in travelling through it used to say, “ *O Germania, Germania, quam velles esse Italia!*” *i. e.* “ O Germany, Germany, how fain wouldst thou be Italy!”

Before I proceed farther, I cannot omit mentioning three acquaintances I made in that country. The first is the worthy Prince's Bailiff, at Seeheim, about one  
mile

mile from Bickenbach, named Pistor. It is a delight to be in his company, particularly when among his lovely family. Besides his judgment as a Magistrate, he has an extensive knowledge of the fine arts, sciences, and music. He has bestowed a great deal of his own property for turning a vast mountain, situated not far from his habitation, into arable vineyards and gardens; and the first sight on entering it evinces that a feeling heart, for the welfare of many unemployed poor, had sketched the plan. Many thousand times have I enjoyed myself in that beautiful spot, at the top of which he has built a delightful summer-house; from which the eye wanders uninterruptedly over an extent of country for fifty miles round, with the sight of the proud Rhine, which presents itself to the view.

My second friend is the worthy inspector, Zimmermann, at Bickenback, a



man of too extensive learning to be confined as Preacher in a market-town ; one who has accomplished many young men of family for the University, who actually occupy the most eminent places in the Prince's departments. His knowledge of ancient and modern languages would do honour to any professor in any university in the world. My third friend is the worthy clergyman May, at Eberstadt, a man also of the soundest philosophy, and as well versed in modern languages as can anywhere be met with ; and by his knowledge of the theory and practice of agriculture, his advice and assistance must be universally advantageous. To these three friends, and another worthy man named Schnauber, the Landgrave's consoler, a man of industry and wonderful genius, I am particularly indebted for my instruction ; and as long as I live, shall not forget the good doctrines I have acquired from them. Before  
I left

I left Germany, I had the pleasure of introducing my English pupils to their improving society.

From Eberstadt we pursued our road through a large fir-tree forest, about twenty-four miles in length, and six in breadth. We went through Pfungstadt, a most beautiful little town, about eight miles from Eberstadt, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. This country abounds in fir-tree woods; the land produces plenty of corn, madder, and the best sort of potatoes. The next day we arrived at Stockstadt seated on the right side of the Rhine; we saw there nothing very remarkable but an old market-town full of industrious fishermen, who supply the markets of the surrounding cities with all sorts of fish, on reasonable terms. The wine in this place is uncommonly cheap, and of good quality. They sell the bottle of *Pfälzer*

*wein*, i. e. "Palatinate wine," from four to five-pence a bottle.

From Stockstadt we went to Trebur, an ancient large town, seated in a most fertile country, about six miles from Stockstadt. This town was known to the Romans; and in ploughing the land, the inhabitants often find many antiques, and old coins, which have been there ever since the invasion of the Romans.

In the year 887, a diet was held at Trebur, when Arnulph suddenly appearing at the head of a valiant army, which he raised in Bavaria and Carinthia, was proclaimed king, whom the Emperor Charles the Great was unable to oppose.

The town belongs to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, and is one of the most populous and rich in his principality. The inhabitants are very wealthy. The pasture-lands extend to the distance of thirty-six miles in circumference. The  
traveller

traveller may see upon the meadows, in the summer-time, whole flocks of geese and Turkeys.

The Parson\*, whose name is Martin, is a cheerful, good-natured man; his heart is open to receive true friendship, and his purse is never closed to the poor. We spent many agreeable days in his company.

We then hired an open boat, which conducted us safe back to Mentz, where we arrived about seven o'clock, at Mr. Pfahl's, the Three Golden Crowns, having been absent for the space of six weeks.

\* Once my university friend.

*THE RHINGAW\*.*

FROM Mentz we went down the Rhine in a yacht. The company was not very numerous, but tolerably well chosen: the day being remarkably clear, and the sky serene, we had the advantage of observing the beauty of the country from the deck of the vessel.

About four miles below Mentz, the eye is attracted with a prospect seldom seen in any other country. The Rhine here is very near a mile in breadth, and is adorned on the right by several small well-wooded islands, that produce a very romantic, variegated, and picturesque effect.

\* *Rhingaw*, or *Rheingaw*, is a beautiful district on the east side of the Rhine; here the vine is chiefly cultivated.

The

The Rhingaw forms an amphitheatre, the beauties of which are beyond all description. The banks of the river, the hills that encircle it, and the declivity of the high adjacent mountains, are thickly interspersed with hamlets and villages ; many containing from three to four hundred families ; about forty being seen within the space of twenty miles. The banks of the river between Mentz and Bingen form an oval amphitheatre, which exhibits one of the richest and most striking landscapes in Europe.

On one of these hills, just above the middle of the Rhingaw, you meet with Johannis-berg, a small town, where some of the best wines in all Germany are made, equal in quality to *Old Hock*.

In the dusk of the evening we landed at Geisenheim : from this place the traveller beholds the whole country of the Rhingaw, which appears one continued row of cities : the lights in the several towns

towns and villages, from the distance at which we viewed them, gave them the appearance of one extensive illuminated city, and their reflection on the Rhine produced an effect at once highly pleasing and beautiful. The next day I attended my two English Pupils to wait upon the Mayor, at Rudesheim \*, who had long been an old acquaintance of mine, and a very social companion. The *Bacchus Fest*, i. e. "Feast of Bacchus," was celebrated there on that very day. It may be satisfactory to give here a short description of this village festival, which is strictly observed, and celebrated annually, about the middle of October, in all the towns and villages near the Rhine ; but not in all places on the same day, each keeping it as soon as the first bunches of grapes are ripe in their respective vineyards.

\* The wine produced at this place is also of the best quality.

A very numerous and respectable company was present. After a most excellent dinner, the Mayor conducted us into a large hall, with a spacious balcony before the window, whence there is a very delightful prospect of the Rhine, Bingen, and the surrounding country. The ladies and ecclesiastics, who formed a part of our company, suddenly sallied from the balcony into the hall where we were diverting ourselves in conversation over a glass of old Rhenish nectar, and requested our attendance in the balcony. We went accordingly, and our ears were instantly gratified with the dulcet sounds of delightful music, accompanied with songs, which appeared to be at some distance, but which, by degrees, approached nearer to the house. We then perceived, at some distance, a great multitude of people: these, when they came so near that we could make a proper distinction of objects, were six charming young females, about  
ten

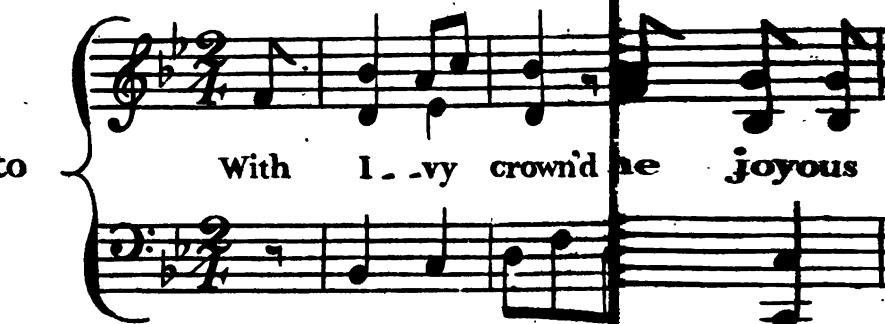


ten or twelve years of age, who walked in procession before the band. Behind the musicians followed a multitude of country lasses with their sweet-hearts, their parents, relations, and friends, from the neighbourhood.

One of the young girls, a daughter of the Mayor, after beckoning the musicians to be silent, came forward with her five companions. They were dressed in white muslin, with green sashes round their waists; their hair curled, without powder, and ornamented with various flowers. Each carried in one hand a bunch of ripe grapes, and in the other a garland of flowers. The Mayor's daughter addressed the company in the balcony, and at the windows, in a short and elegant speech appropriate to the occasion; and, when she had finished, the music began to play a Bachanalian song, which the six virgins accompanied with their voices; the multitude repeating

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to { With l . . vy crown'd he joyous



cup . From Europe's foaming presses up .



2

the Rhine's gay banks produce the wing ,

All hail thou genial stream !

There flows the juice that bids mankind

There flow these joys supreme .

ing the last two lines of each verse in chorus. This song is so truly characteristic, that I cannot omit it.

After this was over, the six young maidens and the musicians came into our hall, while the other people waited for them without, to proceed to the town-hall, where the banquet and dances usually began\*.

An altar to Bacchus, in the space of ten minutes, was erected in the middle of the hall. The Mayor himself addressed the company in a short, but appropriate speech. When this was ended, several toasts were drank from a large silver goblet, denominated *Becher*. The young maidens then placed their garlands and

\* The feast of Bacchus is not celebrated to promote or encourage inebriety or frivolity, but to commemorate the deity, represented in the heathen mythology as the God of Wine; the juice of the grape being the staple commodity of that part of Germany.

bunches of grapes upon the altar, and we all joined hands with them, and danced round it in a ring. When the musicians and females were gone to the town-hall, one of my English pupils said to me in German, "*Herr Pfarrer, dieses herrliche Fest wird nie aus meinem Gedächtnisz erlöschen :*" literally; "Reverend Sir, this lovely feast will never be eradicated from my memory." "Can there be a more sacred holiday," returned I, "than that in which we joyfully thank our Creator for the blessings he has bestowed upon us?" "No, certainly not," replied he; "I wish for many more such happy days as this which I am now passing so delightfully."

The banquet and dance at the town-hall lasted till four o'clock the next morning, when we adjourned to the Mayor's house, where we enjoyed a few hours of sweet, and sound repose ; to

which our mental, as well as bodily exertions during the dance, no doubt considerably contributed.

As soon as we had shaken off the drowsy influence of Morpheus, and thanked our worthy host, the Mayor, for the "Feast of reason and the flow of soul" we had enjoyed under his auspices; I went with my pupils to pay a visit to the Count \*\*\*\*'s: he is one of the wealthiest noblemen at the court of Mentz. His palace, not far from Geisenheim, is very magnificent. A former Elector of Mentz was his cousin, and at his death bequeathed him several millions of guilders. He received us in a manner truly polite, entertained my two pupils as if they had been his brothers, conducted us all over his palace and various offices, and at last into his garden, which was elegantly disposed. We passed through a long alley, leading to a winding walk, arched over with vines, about  
eighteen

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eighteen feet high, beautifully adorned with foliage, and clustering with grapes. At last we arrived at the top of a rock, at the foot of which grows the best grapes of Rüdesheim. There we had a delightful and extensive prospect of the finest part of the Rhingaw, the Mouse-tower in the middle of the Rhine, and the city of Bingen at the foot of the opposite mountains, the tops of which contain many old ruinous castles, said to have been formerly inhabited by different banditties who infested that district.

From the terrace of Rüdesheim you have before you a view into an opposite narrow gulph, through which the river Nahe communicates with the Rhine. The stone bridge over the Nahe bears the name of Drusus's Bridge, from Drusus Germanicus its builder, which encreases the picturesque view of the whole.

The

The following is the story of the Mause-tower:

It is said to derive its name from a judgment inflicted on Archbishop Hatton the second, who not only refused to distribute corn among the populace, during a famine, but ordered a number of the poor wretches, who were perishing for want, to be burnt in a barn, as the most expeditious method of diminishing the consumption; saying, that they were no better than mice devouring the property of the rich. For this most atrocious and inhuman crime he met with a just and exemplary punishment, being actually devoured by mice; for being much infested by those vermin, he built this tower in the midst of the Rhine, in order to avoid being destroyed; they nevertheless found out his abode, swam over the river, penetrated the tower, and devoured him alive.



The inhabitants of the Rhingaw are a handsome and uncommonly strong race of people and their countenances are expressive of sound constitutions, and cheerful minds, which the excellence of their provision gives them. They possess in general much natural wit and vivacity, compared with those who have not wine in such abundance\*.

The Count the next day sent one of his servants with a note to invite us to pay a visit to the Prelate of the convent of Erbach. We accepted the invitation; and the following morning, about seven o'clock, the Count came in his carriage to conduct us thither.

\* A singular custom prevails in almost all places through the Rhingaw and Upper Rhine, which may be worth mentioning. Taverns are denoted by pine trees planted before the doors; and the different species of wines in their cellars, together with the different prices, are marked on a black board before the inns.

I am inadequate to the task of describing as I could wish the life of poverty, as it is called, which the Monks lead in this convent. It is the richest in all Germany; and the traveller who visits it is astonished at the princely and luxurious life of its inhabitants. They have an excellent pack of hounds, with a stable of fine hunters; apartments magnificently furnished; a dozen of most beautiful singing girls; and their wine cellar excites the utmost astonishment. A coach and four might easily drive round in the cellar, and turn in it with the greatest facility. The number of large full casks is really amazing, each being about seventeen or eighteen feet in height. They have six fine billiard-tables, which are contained in three large rooms; and, besides all this, an excellent band of musicians. Their hospitality towards foreigners and strangers is surprising; and a traveller scarcely meets with such a reception in any other part

of the globe. I call them *fat Monks*, there being very few among them, who do not weigh sixteen or eighteen stone, and several even exceed it. But it is at the same time equally surprizing, how they keep the common people in ignorance. One instance shall suffice for the many which I saw.

Before the dinner was served, to which we were invited by the Prelate, we had sufficient time to take a walk in an adjacent wood, where the Monks pretend to work a number of miracles, and to which thousands of the deluded people of distant Roman Catholic countries make pilgrimages annually. The palace in the wood, where these miracles are wrought, is called *Hülfe Gottes*, i. e. "God's Help," (it ought to be called a place for deception and blasphemy). According to the legend, a small wooden crucifix of the Saviour was by carelessness stuck in a hollow tree, where it remained  
for

for a long time, crying " God help me! " God help me!" At length a Friar came, and removed the cause of the piteous exclamation: since which the crucifix has performed innumerable miracles. Every pilgrim who pays a visit to it is obliged to bestow some donation; as a compensation for which he receives some picture, or relique, from the Monks, by which means they accumulate a very large annual revenue. I could give innumerable instances of the frauds practised under the name of Miracles, but one may suffice as an example of the people's credulity, and of the Priest's impiety, which is performed annually at Cologne.

On certain holy days the Virgin Mary is shewn to the multitude, who is made to weep at the performance of a mock crucifixion of our Saviour in her presence; while the priestly impostors are driving nails through the hands and feet

of the son, tears fall from the eyes of the mother. This juggle may be accounted for thus: holes being pierced in the corners of the eyes of the image, by moving gently a small vessel within side, some few drops of water are made to run through the apertures; at certain intervals, to render the scene more affecting, a nun who is hidden, but quite within hearing, makes a most lamentable moaning. By a mechanical contrivance, also, to make the fraud pass still more current, when the nails enter the feet and hands of our supposed Saviour, some drops of blood are seen to issue.

When we came back, the dinner was immediately served. It consisted of two courses, each of about thirty-two covers; and a desert, served up in a princely style. Every Monk at Erbach has four bottles of the best wine for his daily allowance; and when they entertain strangers, they are allowed to drink *ad libitum*.

Before

Before we set off for Geisenheim, the Prælate showed us his private stables, magnificent carriages, and pack of hounds; it is not in my power to describe the luxurious life of these debauched hypocrites, suffice it to say, there are few princes able to cope with them.

I ought not to forget the small but beautiful picture gallery which we beheld there; but the piece which most struck my attention, was the German emperor Henry, receiving absolution from the Pope at Canossa.

The humiliating circumstances which this Emperor was reduced to by the Pope's pronouncing an anathema against him, are almost beyond conception, and ought not to be passed by unnoticed. Such was the ignorance and bigotry of that unenlightened age, that the very princes of the German empire whom Henry had invested with power, refused to assist their sovereign. The

only refuge left him was, to submit to the mercy of the Pope, and solicit absolution; he resolved therefore upon a journey to Italy, in the middle of a severe winter, in the year 1077. The princes being aware of his design, endeavoured to prevent his journey by occupying all the different passes: Henry therefore was reduced to the necessity of travelling, with his wife and infant child, over the mountainous country of Savoy; where his own mother refused him a passage, till he promised to grant her five Italian bishoprics, which he at last compromised, by ceding a piece of land in Burgundy. This settled, he pursued his journey, which proved the most difficult imaginable; and the empress herself was obliged to be wrapped in an ox's hide, and let down the hills, which were covered with ice and snow. Henry was better received in Italy than he expected, but his heart was too full of his sufferings to be prevailed upon to deviate from

from his first design ; and nothing could satisfy him but absolution from the anathema. Pope Gregory was at that time on his way to Germany, well pleased with the idea of having crowns and sceptres at command. Hearing of Henry's arrival in Italy, he thought it most prudent to secure his person, and therefore paid a visit to the celebrated princess Matilda, who was in the strong castle of Canossa. This princess had long been his favourite, and her faith and property were at his disposal. Henry knowing the interest she had with the pontiff, requested her to intercede with his holiness for him, which she readily promised to do. Gregory at first was inexorable, and refused either a conference or reconciliation, and determined to have the matter settled in Germany, where he wished to go ; at length however he suffered the Emperor to be admitted into the court-yard at Canossa, but in the habit of a penitent,

*a coarse*



*a coarse woollen shirt, and bare footed.* As soon as he entered, the gates were shut; and the Emperor now found himself in the outer court of the castle entirely alone, in the above-described condition, almost naked, exposed to the most inclement weather, and ignorant of his future fate. He was suffered to wait three days in this situation before the Pope would condescend to see him, even the very domestics of the castle were moved with pity. Gregory himself writes, that those who were present told him to his face, that his conduct favoured more the barbarity and cruelty of a tyrant, than the gravity of an apostle. Matilda, with her eyes streaming with tears, intreated the Pope to mitigate the severity of his conduct; and Henry only requested that he might be suffered to return.

At length, on the fourth day, his apostolic holiness, or rather, as he wished to be thought, the successor and imitator of our Saviour,

Saviour, suffered him to appear in his presence, and haughtily absolved him from the *ban*; but upon these conditions, that he should attend at the time appointed, to hear his doom, whether he was still to wear the imperial diadem or not; that in the mean time he should renounce all the honours of royalty, receive no revenue but what was absolutely necessary for his support, and absolve his subjects from their oaths of allegiance. Also give up his counsellors who were excommunicated, and never more oppose his holiness, the upholder of Jesus Christ: lastly, that if he should again be confirmed as king, continue faithful and obedient\*.

It is most surprising that such a human monster should arrogantly presume, to adopt, for himself and his successors, the

\* See a more ample description of Popish cruelties against sovereigns, in Schmidt's "History of Germany."

name and title of Jesus Christ : the very thought makes one shudder. This pretended holy personage claimed the name of Pope exclusively as his own ; and said that it was equally blasphemous to apply the word *Pope* in the plural number as the name of God himself, and he even had the audacity to introduce the title of *Prince Bishop of Rome*.

His rights rested particularly on the following scandalous grounds, which he firmly maintained :

1st, That the bishop of Rome was the successor of the apostle Peter, and the keys of Heaven consequently in his hands ; that the foundation of the church rested upon him, as Peter received his authority from Christ : (Matth. xvi. 18. &c.)

2d, All other bishops and ministers of the church, according to the expression of the prophet Zechariah, ii. 8. should be honoured as the apple of God's eye :

3d,

3d, All spiritual persons, and their estates, should be independent of all temporal power, and exempt from imposts :

4th, The jurisdiction, not only over the clergy, but in such matters where religion was concerned, as matrimony, the administration of oaths, disputes concerning tithes, over all secular persons, *princes, &c.* as well as subjects, belonged solely to the bishops and ecclesiastical courts :

5th, All archbishops and bishops were only subordinate inspectors of the church, and subject to the Pope of Rome, from whom they derived all the power they enjoyed :

6th, An appeal lay to Rome from all archbishops and bishops :

7th, The Pope alone had the right of deposing archbishops and bishops, and of appointing others in their stead :

8th, It was his prerogative to excommunicate both kings and princes, and to declare them incapable of reigning :

And

And lastly, The divine expression in Jeremiah, i. 10. was to be applied to him : " See, I have this day set thee over  
 " the nations, and over the kingdoms, to  
 " root out, and to pull down, and to  
 " destroy, and to throw down, to build,  
 " and to plant."

After having taken our leave, we went to the inn, and the next day proceeded to Bingen, a town seated on the confluence of the Nahe and Rhine. The strong bridge over the former is a noble piece of architecture, and the country around delightful. The following day we pursued our voyage down the Rhine. The company was very numerous when we got into the yacht, and the weather truly agreeable. Before we arrived at the *Binger-loch*, a kind of whirlpool in this river, about a mile and a half below Bingen, the master of the vessel recommended to the company to say a *paternoster*. One of them asked him

him the reason for such a request at the present moment? he answered that it was the general custom of all when passing over that whirlpool, lest the vessel should sink, and consequently all on board perish. Many of them immediately knelt down on the deck and pulled out their rosaries; others took their hats off, and, for the space of a few minutes, "a solemn silence reigned."

As soon as we had passed over it, the gentleman who had made the inquiry attempted to display his wit, by telling us that he had cordially said his *paternoster*, only with the exception of one petition, namely, "give us this day our *daily bread*;" observing, that if he had been drowned he would not have stood in need of *that*. This flimsy attempt at impiety was treated with that silent scorn it so truly deserved.

Many people in this country maintain, that a part of the Rhine takes a channel  
beneath

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beneath its general bed, from which it does not issue till it reaches the sand bank near St. Goar, a distance of about 21 miles.

Immediately below the whirlpool the projection of a sharp promontory alters the course of the river; and the traveller beholds in perspective sometimes perpendicular rocks, and mountains dark with dwarf woods, shooting their precipices over the margin of the water; a boundary which for several miles is not broken on either side, except by some slight recedings, where we discovered some villages, castles, or convents, situated on the edge of the river; one of which beyond Bingen, is the old robber castle of Bautzberg, and the other the convent of St. Clement.

On the north side we beheld the modern palace of Konigstein, and the remains of the old one, deserted for more than two centuries. Opposite to these is the small village of *Affmannshausen*, celebrated

brated for the flavour of its excellent wine. About half a mile farther we beheld the antient castle of Falkenberg, and in the valley the small village of *Drehsen*, together with the ruins of an extensive castle called *Sonneck*. Here the Rhine expands and encircles two small islands, which many people style the barrier of the district of the Rheingau.

On the eastern bank the traveller beholds the small but well built town of *Lorrich*; the Rhine is again straightened by rocky precipices, and passes violently by the old fort of *Fürstenberg*, much renowned by the excellency of the wine produced about that spot.

Before the traveller arrives at *Bacharach*, he meets some old ruins which are said to be the remains of an altar of *Bacchus* (*Bacchiara*), supposed to have been erected by the Romans in gratitude for the quantity and quality of the wine produced in that neighbourhood.



The hills which hang projecting over the Rhine, together with the winding of the river, alternately varies the prospect, and at each change a more beautiful scene presents itself. The finest views in this romantic country are about *Baccharach* and *Kaub*, almost opposite to each other on different sides of the Rhine, 20 miles west of Mentz. The vines are planted, as at *Rudesheim*, on both sides of the mountains, which rise to a great height.

*Baccharach* is seated on the left bank of the river, forming part of the scattered dominions of the Elector Palatine. Some Calvinists and Lutherans enjoy their form of worship here publicly, and have equal privileges with the Roman Catholics, which contributes much to the prosperity of the place with respect to their considerable commerce in Rhenish wine.

In the middle of the Rhine, opposite *Baccharach* and *Kaub*, on a rock which  
rises

rises a little above the surface of the water, stands a high, thick, solid tower, called the *Pfaltz, Palatine*. This, which as well as the two towns, belongs to the Elector, is generally looked upon by the common people as the family feat. You can conceive nothing more singular or striking in a landscape than the situation of this tower, when viewed from a certain distance.

*Pfaltz* was the first residence of the counts of *Pfalzgrafenstein*, antiently erected in the middle of the river, for the purpose that the heirs of the palatinate should be born in that castle, and it is still kept in a tolerable good repair. It is now preserved for state prisoners, and provided with a garrison of invalids, who take care of them, and give notice by a bell to the neighbouring toll-house of Kaub, of the approach of vessels coming up that river. It cannot easily be taken by surprise, having no entrance at all

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except by a kind of moveable ladder, which is removed in the night time.

*Kaub*, on the right bank of the river, was formerly fortified, as the traveller will observe; it claims a toll upon the Rhine, like many other small places belonging to different lords. These oppressions, of which the expence would perhaps be but a small inconvenience, were it not that each vessel were sometimes detained for the space of some hours; as the toll-gatherers do not come to the boats or vessels themselves, but the proprietor is obliged to go on shore, and relate upon oath the number of passengers and goods on board the vessel; and if they suspect fraud, they even oblige the passengers also to appear. Many times it happens that the toll-gatherers, generally three in number, are absent, in which case the proprietor is often obliged himself to search for them throughout the towns.

*Oberwesel*

*Oberwesel* lies on the left side in passing down the Rhine. It is a large ancient market town, and has a nunnery containing about thirty beautiful young ladies, natives of the country of the Rhingau. Strangers are not permitted to enter the interior part of the convent, but are entertained by the sisters in waiting in the front parlour with a bottle of good Rhenish wine.

Oberwesel was formerly imperial; it belongs now to the Elector of Treves.

This is the last town supported by the manufacture and trade of wines, and is by many looked upon as the boundary of the Rheingau. Wine is so important a production, that the greater part of Germans have a degree of connoisseurship in it, to distinguish its growth, quality, and value very readily. The merits of the different vineyards form a frequent topic of conversation; a striking example of which we beheld at various places on our tour. In

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several inns the landlord conducted us into his wine cellars, and made us taste five or six different sorts, running over the uncouth names of all the celebrated vineyards in the whole Rheingau. I have only to add the process pursued in making the wine. As soon as the grapes are gathered, they are bruised with clubs, but more commonly the owners employ several stout men, who with boots on made only for that purpose, bruise the grapes with their feet ; after which the whole is put into the press, from which the wine flows through leathern pipes into barrels in the cellar. That which runs first is the most delicious flavoured ; it is scarcely pressed at all, and when not mixed with the second pressure, is worth a considerable deal more. The next is somewhat stronger, and at the first year is the most brisk. The third is sour, and after some years time it becomes the beverage of the servants and the lower rank of people.

The

The skins, which are called *Tröster*, are put into a cask, and when mixed with barley or rye, and distilled, makes a very wholesome kind of gin, or what they call *Hollands*, or if pressed a fourth time without the former addition of corn, it makes a delightful kind of vinegar. I have also to observe, that it is sometimes given for food to hogs and oxen, but not often to cows, the heat being destructive to milk.

About six o'clock in the evening, after we had passed *Saint Goar's Bank*, another whirlpool in the Rhine, we beheld upon our right hand the village of *Saint Goar's hausen*; and, somewhat a-head of it, an ancient fortress, called *Die Katze*, "the Cat." A quarter of an hour after, we landed at *Saint Goar*, the best town between *Bingen* and *Coblentz*. Just above the city there rises majestically a fort, called *Rheinfels*\*, belonging to the house of

\* This stupendous rock and fortress, together with the town of St. Goar, surrendered to the

of *Heffe-Cassel*; and on the opposite side there is another old fortress, called *Die Maus* "the Mouse."

The fortress of *Rhinesfels* was one of the places devoted by Louis XIV. to destruction. It was accordingly invested in December 1692, by the French army, under the command of Marshall *Tallard*, who was dangerously wounded in the attack, and obliged to retire with great precipitation, after losing several thousand men and a considerable part of his artillery. It is pleasantly situated on the margin of the river, and at the foot of an immense rock, which is almost perpendicular, and approaches so near the stream that the houses, which are in general handsome, are built on its declivity; many very convenient habitations being formed in the rock itself; but the access

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French in 1794. The town has a considerable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles south-east of Coblenz.

to the upper streets is attended with some inconvenience to the inhabitants.

The best inns at *Saint Goar* are those of the *White Lilly*, the landlord of which is named Mr. *Lint*; that of the *Green Man*, by Mr. *Mengel*; and the *Salmon*, by Mr. *Davis*. The accommodation in those three inns is very excellent. Strangers, who have never been at this place, are obliged to undergo a ceremony which is very whimsical, and on account of its singularity causes much amusement.

At the *Green Man* inn there are preserved two large silver goblets, of great antiquity and curious workmanship, the sides of which are embossed with figures and inscriptions. One of them was presented to the city of *Saint Goar* by *Christina*, Queen of Sweden; and the other by one of the Princes of Hesse, of the house of Rheinfels. These goblets were entrusted to this house on account of the public courts respecting the police



of the town being formerly held here, and are now become heir-looms. The stranger being seated on a chair in the middle of the room, has a heavy silver collar put round his neck. The landlord, after having placed a gilded crown upon his head, reads a short sermon out of a large old book; after which he is asked "whether he will choose to be baptized with wine or with water?" If he says with water, a large quantity is poured upon his head; but if he prefer wine, (which is generally the case,) he is obliged to drink a certain number of toasts out of the two silver goblets, something similar to that in England of being sworn at Highgate.

The newly baptized stranger then writes his name in the antique book, where he finds already those of a great number of persons of all ranks and countries. The goblets pass jovially round, and several jocund songs are sung.

The

The collar which the stranger has on his neck, is said to have belonged to the two sons of *Charlemagne*, and to have been set apart for the use of the city on the day of their reconciliation. If the company be jocular, this ceremony is indeed very entertaining, and the conclusion is, that several bottles of Rhenish are emptied on the occasion. This ceremony is called *krönung*, "coronation."

Every thing here breathes the air of pleasure and joy. There are few places where a man can have so many different pleasures for so little expence. Wine in superfluity: the best kinds are that of *Johannis-berg*, *Affmanshausen*, *Mannebach*, and *Diebach*, which are not inferior to *old hock*; all kind of fish, game, and other provision in abundance; singing, dancing, and various other amusement, fill up the vacant hours. The people of this place are distinguished for good living beyond those of any other  
part

part of Germany. The dinner of people of rank, which takes up nearly two hours, generally consists of two courses, each containing sixteen or eighteen covers, and the wine is served from large quart bottles, in half pint goblets. Nothing is taken so much care of here as the *animal* part. There are however several other places in Germany, where the people in general are gluttonous to the highest excess. In my tour through *Bavaria*, and at *Vienna*, I observed that there was scarcely a space of half an hour between breakfast and dinner, and hardly an hour between dinner and supper but is appropriated to eating or drinking of some sort. The interval of time is employed in a short walk, and going to the play. The coffee-houses in the latter city, of which there are about eighty, are mostly magnificent. In the beer-houses, where wine also is sold, a person may be accommodated with all sorts of eatables. Many  
of

of them are very elegantly furnished, like those of Francfort on the Mayn. In some you see marble tables, beautiful green, or red damask tapestry, large looking glasses with rich gilt frames, and clocks *a-la-mode de Paris*; and in all there is a perpetual eating and drinking. At *Munich* in particular, when it happens that a guest has satiated himself at table, he retires into an adjoining room, and employs every artificial means *um sich Luft zu machen*; literally, to procure air, *i. e.* to empty himself; and returns to the company as if nothing had happened.

In going down the river the eye is struck with the view of several ancient castles upon the mountains, said to have been formerly inhabited by different banditties, at the foot of which is seated the town of *St. Goar*.

Opposite to *St. Goar* is *St. Goarshausen*; behind which the rocks rise so suddenly

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as scarcely to leave space for the town to lie between them and the river. A flying bridge maintains a communication betwixt the two places, which, are also the properties of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

The cathedral at St. Goar was founded in 1440, and notwithstanding the many violences committed in the church by the Spanish and French armies, the traveller still beholds the following inscription complete:

ST. GOAR,  
*Monachus Gallus,*  
*Obiit 611.*

The whole territory of the left side of the Rhine, together with that place, and the fortress of Rhinfels, is now in the possession of the French.

We landed at *Boppard*, an old town on the banks of the Rhine, belonging to the archbishop of Treves, eight miles south of Coblentz. Near the river the town is  
fur-

furrounded by high mountains, the summits of which are richly covered with wood ; and when the foliage appears upon the trees, the country round forms a scene truly picturesque, and extremely luxuriant.

This place is dignified by a fine Benedictine nunnery, called Abbey of Marienberg, situated upon a mountain behind the town ; besides, there is a convent of Carmelites, and another of Franciscans, all situated very romantic. Our stay was very short in this place, as there was nothing remarkable in it to detain us. We passed on our right the fortress of *Marksburg*, and the ancient town of *Braubach*, both belonging to the house of Hesse Darmstadt. The former is a well fortified place ; and near the latter town there is a very valuable salmon fishery ; and thence passing *Marksburg* we came to Renze, a small town, remarkable in ancient history for being the  
place

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place where the elections of the kings of the Romans had taken place. Having landed there for the space of a few hours, to take some refreshments, the landlord conducted us to a spot which is distinguished by the remains of an octagonal building, uncovered at the top, and accessible beneath by several arches, down a flight of steps. There we beheld an old stone bench, built formerly for the use of the electors, and in the middle is a thick stone pillar, which served as a tribune for the newly elected king, as appears from several German historians.

Opposite to Renze is the small town called *Oberlahnstein*, belonging to the Elector of Mentz; from thence we passed the mouth of the Lahn, which runs betwixt the mountains of Wetteravia on the right, and washes silver and lead mines in its course. From Boppard down the Rhine to Coblentz, the traveller beholds every now and then the remainder

mainder of several ancient fortresses, one of which is called Rheinberg, they were all destroyed in the twelfth century by the Elector of Mentz, on account of their being a rendezvous for robbers and assassins, of whose crimes several testimonies still remain in the tombs of murdered travellers near the borders of the river. Before the traveller reaches Ehrenbreitstein he beholds a small island in the Rhine called Oberwerth, which contains a Benedictine convent.

After we passed the village of Ober-Lahnstein, we beheld at length the Thal, a small town opposite Coblenz, and the steep rock crowned by the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which is situated above the town.

Two miles above the city of Coblenz there is a very pleasing prospect; the Lahn in that place forming a junction with the Rhine. This river rises



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near Hesse Cassel, and flowing by Marburg, Gieffen, and Nassau, falls there into the Rhine.

On the left, near Coblentz, we beheld upon a woody hill a magnificent Carthusian convent, and straight before us the city of Coblentz. The whole face of the country, before a traveller enters into the place, has an effect on the feelings that is very impressive.

*COBLENZ.*

COBLENZ is a very handsome city, and contains about sixteen thousand inhabitants, all of whom are of the Roman Catholic religion. The inhabitants are generally tall, and have agreeable features with expressive countenances. Almost immediately above the city, the river Moselle unites with the Rhine, and forms a kind of triangle, from which circumstance it derive its name.

The vicinity of Coblenz abounds in variegated beauties. The riches of nature in her fanciful decorations near the borders of the Rhine, strike the traveller as he passes along, and greet his eye with the most gratifying sensations. Orchards and buildings in great numbers; the hills

richly covered with wood. The stone bridge over the Moselle was constructed in the fourteenth century ; it has fourteen arches, five hundred and twenty feet in length, and of an height that vessels may pass under it without lowering their sails. One thing, however, is to be regretted, that it is somewhat narrow.

The streets of Coblenz are in general regular, the pavement tolerably good, and the city well lighted during the winter. On the eastern bank of the Rhine the Elector has lately built a very elegant and sumptuous palace ; a person standing on this bank and contemplating the front of the old palace in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein, will regret that its beauty should diminish by an opposite rival : whoever visits the elegant apartments, and views the rich tapestries and painted ceilings which adorn the old, will be ready to conclude, that ambition itself ought to be fully contented in its possession.

possession. However, the Elector it seems was necessitated to remove, on account of the extreme humidity of the situation, which rendered it insalubrious in the winter season, and from the inconveniences necessarily encountered from the immense sheets of ice that frequently overwhelmed it, and the danger it was in of being crushed by the fall of the stupendous rocks impending over its head. These substantial reasons, therefore, it should seem, induced him to fix his residence on the eastern shore. When he built his new palace, which was not quite finished, the expence of building amounted to a million of guilders.

The country around Coblentz is in every respect very romantic. The hills on the right and left form an amphitheatre, and some of them are covered with thick bushes. The pleasing meanders of the rivers Lahn and Moselle, which join the Rhine, have a delightful effect on

the eye. In the front of the city you have a view of the opposite shore, and also of the flying bridge that passes every hour three times across the Rhine into the small town of Thal, and presents a very uncommon and pleasing sight.

The city contains some fine monasteries and convents, besides several other noble buildings. However, that part near the river is much the most pleasant residence.

From Coblenz we reached the fortress Ehrenbreitstein. This ancient fort stands nearly opposite, on the summit of a stupendous rock about eight hundred feet above the level of the river, and when supported by a competent garrison, is deemed impregnable. It has a communication with Coblenz by subterraneous passages cut out of the solid rock, and is plentifully supplied with water from a well two hundred and eighty-six feet deep. This fortress surrendered to  
the

the French in 1769, after a long siege and a close blockade of about seventeen months. They shewed us the arsenal which is very remarkable. There is a most curious Cannon called *Der Vogel Greif*, i. e. "the Bird called Griffin;" it is twenty feet long, about two feet diameter in the bore, and four in the breech. This cannon, it is said, when discharged with a ball of a hundred and sixty pounds weight, will carry the length of Andernach, about twelve miles from thence. This singular piece of ordnance generally attracts the notice of all travellers who visit this famous fortress. The ancient residence of the Electors of Treves is situated at the foot of the castle; two large wings with the front, and five pavilions, fronting the river and the city. The gardens, though small, are embellished with statues, water-works, and a fine orangery and bower, about four hundred feet in length, whence

you behold the Rhine, the Moselle, and the city. The view from the pinnacle of the fortress is one of the most delightful in the world, overlooking the country around Coblenz for about one hundred miles.

Among other curiosities they shewed us a garment of our Saviour. A sarcastic remark on this relick from one of the company very much enraged the person who exhibited it; which, however, was soon appeased by a present.

A merchant, named Gerhardi, has established here a considerable leather manufactory, which is supported by the Elector, and the proprietor is exempted from all taxes: the building is very ancient but roomy. About two miles from hence, at Vallender, there is another considerable leather manufactory. They receive their hides directly from Buenos Ayres in South America.

The

The many prisoners confined in this fortress, is to a traveller a very unpleasant sight, and leaves upon the mind a gloomy sensation. From their dungeons they come forward to the iron grating, rattling their chains, and imploring relief. The magistrates who condemn such criminals to perpetual imprisonment should, in my opinion, annually visit this horrid spectacle, to be convinced themselves—not of the dead letter of the law, but the justice of their own decisions. Every human being who has seen, or may see, these unhappy wretches, will naturally confess the abolition of death has made their fate more rigorous by perpetual imprisonment, working in the fortifications, and the unmerciful lashes they receive from their cruel keepers\*. The company made a small

\* This is only applicable to such criminals as have committed murder or highway robberies. After their trials are over, instead of being executed, they are sent thither for life.



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collection for the prisoners, which we put into a small tin box that the jailor presented to us. We entered into a short conversation with some of them; an elderly man told us, that he had been imprisoned there already twenty-seven years; another twenty-eight, and three months; and a third for about thirty-one years. The worst of all was, that they had severally been detained for the space of three years before they were brought to trial.

Trials by jury in England, particularly those of criminals, form certainly one of the greatest privileges of the country. An Englishman cannot too highly value it, how much more then must a foreigner, who never experienced anything of the kind. We cannot too much admire the first framer of those laws which place every man on an equality. How very far are my countrymen behind hand! When the life or death of a fellow creature

ture is concerned, no regard is paid to their sufferings, but they are perhaps obliged to pine away for the space of several years in a horrid dungeon before they are brought to trial. Could our legislators but behold an English trial by jury in the Old Bailey, as I frequently have witnessed, and view with what mildness and lenity criminals of every degree are treated, how would they be confounded and surprized! It might, perhaps, have the happy effect to cause a different treatment of their unfortunate culprits. It is needless to expatiate on the rigorous conduct towards criminals in Germany, since as long as the ancient Roman laws are prevalent, any further comments would be useless. I shall only state the simple fact of the criminal process of two highway robbers, of the names of Gansert and Gundermann, afterwards executed, whose trials lasted two years and a half, and I might venture to say that the written process for  
the

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the conviction of these two culprits, were voluminous enough to fill a cart as much as one horse could draw!

O Tempora! O Mores!

As it is excusable, nay sometimes even necessary for a traveller, when once he has deviated from his path, to wander about in a *zigzag* direction until he has regained his proper road, I must entreat permission, having once been tempted out of the straight line, to go on in a *zigzag* manner with my reflections.

Although the population of Germany is three times as numerous as all England, Scotland, and Ireland together, there are more executions in one year in those united kingdoms, than in all Germany for many centuries. The Germans think that a man, let him be ever so wicked, may, by proper punishment, become in time, a useful member of society; but be his crime what it may, if he be deprived  
of

of life, he is altogether lost to the community. I fear also, that frequent executions have at the same time a tendency to render the hearts of others more unfeeling and callous. Public hard labour, as a punishment to criminals, makes a deeper and more lasting impression upon the minds of others, and prevents numbers from following their evil examples.

As I have been imperceptibly drawn into this subject, I will proceed to point out some instances of the manner in which criminals are treated in most parts of Germany. The punishment is different, according to the extent of their crimes. Death is very seldom inflicted for a any crime; even murders, and highway robberies, in certain cases, not excepted.

There are many hundred examples of such culprits as before mentioned declaring a preference of immediate death, to the punishment of being kept to hard labour,

labour, particularly in those places where they are frequently exposed to public view, as examples of shame, derision, and infamy, to their fellow-creatures; or to that of being transported for life \*.

The usual manner of punishing murderers, and highway robbers, who attack a traveller with arms in their hands, which are the only two cases in which sentence of death can be publicly pronounced, is this: As soon as the judge has thrown the broken stick, as above-mention, before the malefactor's feet, he is conducted into a room where he is

\* Some time ago one of my pupils in London was so kind, as to go with me to Newgate, for the purpose of seeing the prisoners. I beheld there, among others, three under sentence of death; and the jailor pointed out two of them, who, he assured us, had refused to accept his Majesty's gracious pardon, on condition of being transported for life to Botany Bay. Conversing with them on the subject of their refusal, they told us that they did not mind being hanged, for in a minute all was over.

obliged to change his dress for a brown jacket of coarse cloth, without a shirt, and a pair of trowsers, of the same stuff, which reach down to his heels. He must likewise put on a pair of thick shoes, the soles and heels of which are stuck full of small nails, so that such a pair will last a criminal for many years. In this manner he is brought, heavily fettered with irons, by two executioners into the public market-place. After the irons are taken off, his back is stripped naked, and he is fastened to a thick post, erected for that purpose. The hangman then takes a pair of scissars, cuts off his hair as close to his head as possible, burns it before the criminal's face, and puts upon his head a cap with the inscription of his crime, either murderer, or highway robber, &c. After this is done, the executioner brands his bare back with a red-hot iron, which imprints an image of the gallows, or  
the

the wheel\*. This wound is then covered with a plaister, he is dressed again in his jacket, and is conducted back to prison, with his hands manacled. A fortnight or three weeks after, in which time his wound is generally cured, he is brought back to the same spot; an iron ring, about two inches broad, is fastened about his hips like a belt, to the back part of which is attached a chain, about four feet long, with an iron ball of considerable weight at the end†. In this manner he is obliged to clean the streets, in company with his

\* In some places they are branded in the right hand, and often, branding is exchanged for that of many hundred lashes upon the criminal's bare back every year during his life. In former times they were branded upon their forehead; which, however, is abolished.

† In some places, instead of a ball being fastened at the end, they chain him to the barrow, during his public labour in the street.

com-

comrades, and perform all possible filthy work, twice a week, in public. No lenity whatever is shown to these capital criminals. Six of them are placed under the care of two guards with muskets, and a beadle attends them with a whip. If they do not perform their duty, or if they should behave in the least amiss, they immediately receive a flogging, proportioned to the degree of their irregularity, negligence, &c. No one is permitted to bestow the smallest donation on such persons; if anything should be offered, the beadle puts the money into a box, which he carries with him: they have nothing more than their daily allowance, which consists of bread and soup, with meat twice a week. When they do not work publicly, they are put to severe labour in their place of confinement.

Other prisoners, who have committed inferior crimes, are punished according to the nature of them. When any signs



of reform are observed, the poor wretches are treated with more lenity, allowed a part of the produce of their labour, and other indulgences are from time to time permitted them : so that if they persevere in the work of reformation, they are at length restored to society \*. The

\* Of this I saw myself many instances; indeed they are common, as I have often noticed, when for some years I was the preacher at a criminal prison in my native place; and the persons so reclaimed, although originally the most profligate and abandoned, scarcely ever fail to become sober and discreet members of society; of which, I could relate many instances, were I here to enlarge upon them. Indeed, pending their unfortunate situation, while under the sentence of the law, everything is done that can be imagined to induce a sincere repentance, and thorough conviction in them of the justice of the hardships they undergo. The order which they are taught and compelled to observe they seldom after forget; in fact experience so much proves this, that we seldom hear of a man being tried for any offence who has been before convicted. The German magistrates are fully sensible of the good effects produced by this mode of punishment on the morals of the people.

bene-

benefits arising from such modes of punishment are too obvious to need any comment.

There are still several crimes among civilized nations, which though at first sight do not inspire us with so much horror as those of murder or highway robberies, yet, on a nearer and philosophical view they are equally as criminal, and perhaps more horrible, than the two former, and ought to be punished with the greatest severity. I will only mention that of a *rape*: this detestible crime, at which human nature shudders, very rarely happens in Germany; for which a just reason may be assigned—in the uncommon severity of its punishment. However, in England, in frequenting the trials, or reading them in the newspapers, we find generally every session one or two instances. The first trial I attended, about six years ago, in the Old Baily, was that of a man named Murphy, who had committed a

rape on a child not nine years old. I was thunderstruck on hearing the proceeding, as this was quite a new matter to my ears, and hardly could dream of the idea of such villany. I listened with the greatest attention; and, from the clearest evidence on the trial, he was found guilty, and several weeks after was executed before Newgate. A more recent instance is that which I read a few weeks ago in the English papers, namely, the trials of John Cullen, Patrick Shee, and Michael Donellen, three soldiers belonging to the thirteenth regiment of foot, for ravishing Marian Bennet, on the 3d of June 1800, at Westbourn: they were tried before Mr. Justice Grose, at Lewes, on the 9th of August following. The villainous charge being clearly proved against them, and the jury having found them all guilty, the judge immediately passed sentence of death, and they were accordingly left for execution.

About

About twenty-six years ago, there happened one instance in Germany, which bears the greatest similarity to that at Lewes. Having seen the execution of the convicts, I shall state it to my reader.

Two soldiers committed a rape on a servant maid who was sent on an errand for her master in the town. The fact was clearly proved, and they received a sentence, in my opinion, far worse than death; namely, to run the gauntlet twenty-four times up and down, through three hundred men: and if they should survive this punishment, to be put in irons for the space of six years, and work in the fortifications. I am bound to say, any Englishman, after having witnessed such punishment, would sooner prefer hanging at once, than a death so painful and lingering. One of the convicts, whose constitution was rather delicate, expired under the lash, after having passed

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through the gauntlet nine times up and down; the other unfortunate man lived a miserable life during the space of two years. The day before the punishment, a clergyman attends, who administers the sacrament to them. It is inflicted openly on the parade, amidst a concourse of many thousand spectators. May such a rigorous and just example be the cause of deterring others from committing a crime so heinous in its nature!—My former assertion will, I think, stand good that hanging has not that wished for and salutary effect on the minds of the spectators as the punishment above mentioned. The impression must necessarily be more lasting and effectual: I shall, however, leave this matter to be more satisfactorily discussed by those whose abilities may far exceed mine.

*Observation.*—I beg leave to finish this digression by a short specimen, describ-

describing the misery experienced by the exiles at Kamtschatka \*.

“ Shall I describe their misery to you,”  
 said Cruftiew to Benyowsky, “ together  
 “ with your own future destination?  
 “ Believe me, they are not all criminals.  
 “ Many a one has a hasty word con-  
 “ ducted to this grave. Miserable is  
 “ the guilty; still more miserable the  
 “ wretch whose indiscretion loads him  
 “ with the weight of fetters. Bent down  
 “ with pain and remorse, he treads  
 “ these inhospitable shores, and penury  
 “ bids him welcome; faces, on which  
 “ merited punishment, and often nature’s  
 “ own hand, has stamped the mark of  
 “ villany, scowl upon him. In vain he  
 “ seeks a friend. Eager longings for the  
 “ future, and sweet recollection of the  
 “ past—those cordials to hope—but tor-

\* See the Conspiracy of Kamtschatka, by Baron Kotzebue, p. 34, English translation, second edition, by the Author.

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“ tures to despair—to these, the fruits  
“ of domestic love, he has bidden an  
“ eternal adieu. Industry and labour  
“ only lengthen out his woes. He can  
“ possess no property! everyone plunders  
“ him with impunity! He must submit  
“ to oppression with patience; and  
“ should injury provoke him to revenge,  
“ he is strangled and thrown to the  
“ dogs.” (So it is enacted by the laws  
of Peter the Great.) “ Banished from all  
“ honourable society like the rejected  
“ race of India—servitude and mean  
“ employments—dried fish, and the slave-  
“ whip—ah! what a picture of misery!  
“ Health brings him no pleasure—his  
“ sickness is destitute of every consol-  
“ ation,—on his death bed—already—  
“ ere he quits the world—the world  
“ has abandoned him. His last groan  
“ dies away in the silence of the desert,  
“ and the dank dew of death hangs un-  
“ wiped upon his cold forehead. Days  
“ and

“ and weeks pass on, and it is not discovered that the number of victims is diminished. Putrefaction only extorts the last favour from his tyrants—to be shovelled into the snow.”

“ Stop, tedious murderer !” replied the Count ; “ No more of thy flow poison. Give me a dagger !”

“ Full many a one,” proceeds Cruftiew, “ already in despair, has plunged the dagger deep into his breast, and his destroyers only laughed.” &c. &c.

We returned back to Coblantz, having seen everything remarkable at the fortress, and after some days stay, we pursued our voyage down the river. The country between Coblantz and Bonn is very populous. One of the principal towns we came to was

*NEUWIED.*



## NEUWIED\*.

THIS beautiful, new, and regularly built place, is full of inhabitants and gaiety. Its situation is pleasant, the air wholesome, and the country fertile and romantic. The buildings increase every year rapidly, as the materials for building are close at hand. The fields around produce excellent corn: the water is very good, and the place is plentifully supplied with fish and vegetables. There are here all kinds of manufacturers, and some of the most ingenious artists in all Europe. Mr. *Röngen* and Mr. *Kinzig* are the principal mechanics in this place, particularly in clock and watch works, as well as in cabinet making and ivory wares.

The inhabitants of this town enjoy a perfect freedom of religion, and an ex-

\* Ten miles N. N. W. of Coblenz.

emption from taxes, which is but rarely the case in Germany. *Moravians*, *Quakers*, and all other religious sects, without exception, are tolerated.

We visited the "Bruderhaus," the *Brethren-house* of a sect called *Herrnbuter*\*, and the various manufactories of those industrious people. Their church is a simple, yet handsome building, that pleased us much. They introduce drinking of coffee there, of which the whole congregation occasionally partake. The unmarried of each sex are carefully separated from each other, the same as in Catholic convents.

On the opposite bank lies the old town of *Andernach*, which is a lively place, though not so handsome as *Niewied*. The streets are narrow and irregular,

\* "Herrenhut," *Herrenhut*, a famous town in the Marquisate of high Lusatia, whence this sect has taken its origin. They are known in England under the name of *Bohemian Brethren*. Count Zinzendorf was the founder of them.

badly

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badly paved, and the houses very high and ruinous. It is advantageously situated for commerce. The trade they chiefly carry on is the *Soriff-stone*, a stone used, in constructing dykes. They export a great quantity to Holland. It is also remarkable on account of the large rafts which are here built upon the borders of the Rhine, the smaller ones coming down the rivers Mayn and Rhine from Franconia, and the country about Mentz, being here united with those of Andernach. In the middle of the month of May they begin to go down the river to Holland, and thus they continue till the latter end of August. One of these rafts, when it arrives in Holland, is calculated to be worth about eighty thousand guilders. They very frequently require from two to three hundred men to guide them. The mooring of such a monstrous machine every evening is frequently very difficult, and when the people

ple endeavour to proceed farther the next morning, it is necessary that it should be calm weather, otherwise they are obliged to stop.

On St. Bartholomew's day an inflammatory sermon is pronounced at Andernach, in the open market place, against the inhabitants at Lintz \*, none of whom presume to be present, as they would certainly be put to death. So great is the effect of this pious mode of perpetuating animosity, that only one native of Lintz, of the name of Lange, has ventured to settle at Andernach in the space of two centuries; and he is obliged to retire every year on the day this discourse is held.

In this neighbourhood there are also three famous mineral springs, one of which is near the Carmelite monastery of *Johanniststein*; the other is called *Ponter-*

\* See the cause of this inflammatory sermon in the sequel.

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*Brunnen*, the water of which is so brisk and spirited, that the people in that neighbourhood declare it to be the best remedy for fatigue and thirst. The third is called *Heil-Brunnen*, i. e. "Cure-spring" which has much fixed air, and mixed with wine, affords a delightful beverage.

We next passed by the village and castle of

### RHEINECK.

The castle of Rheineck lies on the left side, and beneath a village called, from the situation of the castle, Lower Rheineck. A small town called Lintz, famous for its capons and poultry, is about two miles on the opposite shore from Rheineck, and is subject to the Elector of Cologne. It is related that in an engagement under the Emperor Charles IV. the  
people

people of Lintz massacred those of Rheineck and Andernach, sparing only a few men, whose ears they cut off, and sent them to the wives and children of the deceased, with the news of their misfortune. These places are, to the present moment, never at peace with the people on the other side of the Rhine. This enmity has already subsisted for many centuries.

Nearly opposite to Rheineck is a remarkable castle called Hammerstein, which was formerly the residence of the princes of Neuwied. The property of this fortress has been disputed by the Elector of Cologne. The process they say has been before the Imperial chamber of Wetzlar, two hundred and twenty-five years. This fortress is of a very remarkable construction. The castle is built of black marble, dug from an adjacent quarry. There are several springs of excellent water, which rise from the  
top

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top, and form a fine river, very remarkable for the flavour of its trout. This spot is also famous for great plenty of large crabs. They are generally sold at the moderate price of four-pence a score.

Roland's castle appears soon after, and almost beneath it, the small island that contains Adelaid's convent, called *Roland's Werth*, i. e. "the value of Roland."

*N. B.* We came now to the base of the seven mountains, whose summits had long appeared at a distance; and passing under the cliffs of Drachenfels we beheld

B O N N,

*B O N N.*

BEFORE the traveller arrives at this place, he beholds on both shores some very fine villages, hamlets, and convents of all dimensions. The river Rhine still runs betwixt mountains, but they are not so high as in many other parts of its romantic course.

Bonn, the largest and finest city between Coblentz and Cologne, and the residence of the Elector, is seated on the Rhine, ten miles S. by E. of the latter, and contains about thirteen thousand inhabitants. There are but few public buildings, and most of them are stone. The traveller, however, ought to notice several fine convents and churches. The most remarkable building is the residence



of the Elector, a new palace not very large but exceedingly handsome, and the garden that surrounds it is delightful. A kind of university, which the new Elector had founded not long before my arrival there, ought to be mentioned ; but on account of its recent establishment, I can give no particulars respecting it. The magnificent situation of the Electoral palace, however, is beyond description. You have here a pleasing view of the *Siebengebirge*, i. e. "Seven mountains," which form a beautiful amphitheatre.

These seven large pyramids, generally called the seven hills, unite the chain of mountains that run from Mentz: about a league before you come to Bonn is the castle of Rowland-Seltz, which stands on a beautiful and lofty mountain, clothed with woods and vines, and surrounded by immense hills. It forms a scene that astonishes the mind, and fills it with awful sentiments. This situation  
served.

served formerly as a retreat to an Elector of Cologne, named Thenigsche, who retired into it with a handsome protestant lady, named Cecilia: the Chapter of Cologne, probably more alarmed at the protestantism, than scandalized at the crime, blocked up the castle. The lover and his beautiful mistress, however, escaped to Straßburg, where he married her, and abjured his religion on the altar of love.

There is likewise to be seen a costly natural cabinet, and the Elector's library which fills up three spacious rooms. In the physical department we beheld, among other things, a stupendous electrical machine, a large metallic burning-glass, and a magnet of great dimension. The natural cabinet fills a suite of eight rooms; the mineral contains many rare and valuable articles, and is extremely rich; in the conchylian are

chiefly productions of an inferior kind; and of course not so remarkable.

There are about three hundred Jews in this small place; they have a street to themselves, which contains about forty-five houses. They live mostly by peddling; several adopting the title of Doctor of Physic, wander about the country, and play the parts of quacks and mountebanks.

The garrison consists of one regiment of infantry, forming the contingent the Elector furnishes to the Empire. There is also a fine company of Hussars for the protection of the roads, and the Electoral body-guard consisting of fifty men.

Bonn was formerly fortified, but the inhabitants do not seem inclined to contribute towards rebuilding the remainder of the fortification, for the remembrance of three sieges, which in the course of about forty years nearly destroyed their  
city,

city, seems still impressed on their memory.

It was besieged in 1673, when the Elector

was necessitated to receive a French garrison of eight thousand men into it;

however, they did not continue in possession for more than a fortnight. It was

in that siege that the prince of Orange,

afterwards William III. King of England,

added one more laurel to his former

military achievements. In the year

1689, the French, who had before de-

fended the place, returned now with a

more numerous army to attack it; and

ere they could subdue the garrison,

which was left there by the Elector of

Brandenburg, the place was almost en-

tirely laid in ruins. It was not till

twenty-five years after that it could be

in any measure restored, to which the

Electors Joseph had mostly contributed.

A traveller in passing through the

Roman Catholic countries situated on the

banks of the Rhine, if he be curious,

and should make some stay where the court of the archbishop has its establishment, will easily trace every court intrigue to its origin. He will find the first movers of the machine either in a cowl or a petticoat : If he look round to discover the person of next consequence, and the greatest influence at such court, he will feel himself a long while in the dark, and will not know on whom to fix. There is a lord high steward, a lord treasurer, a chancellor, a number of privy councillors, half a dozen secretaries who scarcely know how to spell their own language, a father confessor, several ladies who divide the court favour among themselves, and mutually guarantee to each other a respective share. The mischief which such women and priests have done, and still do, where they have gained the ascendancy, is beyond description. Religion furnishes the priests with the sure means of keeping the bulk of mankind

mankind slaves to them; and they hold that a courtier need only put on the external appearance of Religion, and leave the practice to the vulgar; that men are by nature wicked; seditious, turbulent, and only become governable by being kept in perpetual servitude, and not permitted to use their faculties: finally, that too much knowledge is dangerous; and that the great, holding their rights over the people immediately from God, are no ways accountable for their conduct, and are not under any obligation to their subjects: these are the sentiments of Roman Catholic court priests!

The whole tract of land from Mentz to Bonn, is extremely rich and populous. There are reckoned in this space seventeen cities, and five market-towns, all lying on the banks of the Rhine; the greater part of these were well known to the Romans.

Agriculture, which is carried on with great industry, is not interrupted either by morasses or heaths. The farms are not so large as those in some parts of England, but they are much better cultivated. The Germans maintain that large farms would be the ruin of the country; and that gentlemen farmers, a description of persons at present quite unknown there, would be but little better than petty tyrants towards the smaller, as well as towards the labourers. Whence do the occasional scarcity and dearness of all articles of subsistence arise, say they, but from those despotic gentlemen farmers who retain the corn in their own hands till the poor are half starved? and if they cannot obtain an exorbitant price for it, will rather let it be destroyed by vermin, than bring it to market.

The Germans consider it a cruelty that one farmer should hold more land than he is able to cultivate in a profitable manner

ner with his family, and three or four yearly servants, exclusive of day labourers, in the time of harvest. They also maintain, that large farms would tend to check cultivation, deprive the industrious and laborious poor husbandman of his reasonable advantages, prescribe laws in the market, and ultimately to the entire ruin of the state. Hence in Germany large farms are never suffered; no person dare rent more land than he is able to cultivate with two ploughs; and whoever should even express a wish to have more, would be branded with the epithet of a *Blutsauger*, i. e. "Bloodsucker."

I understand but little of agriculture myself, and will not therefore attempt to decide whether my countrymen are right or wrong. But the business is of so great importance to society, I am persuaded the reader will not be displeased if I enter at large into the opinions  
relative



relative to this subject, which are most prevalent in Germany.

In former times the *Einſiedler Farmer*, i. e. "the Gentleman Farmer," ploughed with eight horses. Many of them commanded a territory of nine English miles in length, and three in breadth, and employed from twelve to fifteen horses besides in their tillage, which were far too many. The *Hauster Farmer*, i. e. "the middling farmer," chiefly depended on the former, who furnished him with a couple of horses, or four oxen, when he wanted them, to plough his ground; or was rather a kind of slave or underling to the former.

This extraordinary greatness of many German farmers, in former times, before their abolition, gave rise to some considerations which deserve to be farther noticed.

About

## TOUR THROUGH GERMANY. 331

About fifty years ago, the peasants, or all sorts of country people in Germany, in general, were commonly divided into three classes, *viz.*

1st, Those whose properties were too small to live upon, and who were obliged to serve others, in order to obtain a sufficient maintenance.

2dly, Such as could depend on means, when supported with cattle and money in time of need by the affluent farmer, sufficient to pay their taxes, rents, &c. to maintain themselves and their family.

3dly, Those who possessed three times more than was necessary for the convenient support of a family, and who, on account of the dependence of the former classes, were styled Gentlemen Farmers.

In the year 1772, however, the greatest scarcity ever known, prevailed throughout all parts of Germany both of corn and flour. This scarcity was more particularly felt in those countries where the  
large

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large farms existed, in consequence of which many thousands of inhabitants perished in Saxony, and in every place where the exportation of those important articles was stopped. In the more plentiful countries, as Bavaria, the Palatinate, Suabia, the countries on the banks of the Mayn and Rhine, &c. flour had risen to such an enormous price, as to render it extremely difficult to be procured. I remember in that part of which I was a native, and of all others the most fertile in Germany, situated between the Rhine and the Mayn, the fertile Odenwald and Bergstrafe, bread was with difficulty obtained, excepting smoking from the oven. The reason was, that many hundred people barricaded the houses of the monopolisers and bakers, from which circumstance it came from the latter half baked. Notwithstanding the many commands and decrees issued by the regencies to the rich farmers, who had concealed

concealed great quantities of corn in order to feed the markets; no effect was produced, and it became still dearer. It was at length discovered that they suffered the corn to perish rather than let it be sold at a just and fair market price, and that the monopolizing farmers had given a mortal blow to the interest of the lesser farmers, the consequences of which proved highly prejudicial to the country.

Commissioners were appointed by the states of the empire, in most of the principalities, to enquire more minutely into the affair, and to make a strict report on the cause of the scarcity, particularly in those countries where it was before unknown. After a due and strict investigation, all these evils were found to proceed first, from the large farms; secondly, from the many millions of acres of waste land; thirdly, from the not having erected magazines in proper and different parts of the country, in order to store the crops of those

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those years which were superabundant, similar to those that formerly were appropriated for the laying up of fuel, which, from the time of their erection, proved sources of the highest benefit to the people, by preventing wood from rising in the severest winters above a fair and moderate price.

It appeared farther to the commissioners that an enquiry should be made into the farming business, and that an abolition of the gentlemen farmers was expedient ; that the land-tax should be made an equal rate, that each land-holder might only pay in proportion to the ground he held. The commissioners observed, that there existed a great political error in making the peasant, who has not a sufficiency to support his family, pay as much in proportion as he who has a competency ; for, first, they maintained that it was a political axiom, that three or four middling farmers are more valuable to  
a state

a state, than one rich monopolizer, although his capital may exceed that of the others; yet that, on the other hand, an equal partition of money and possessions in a state, were it possible, would be madness; still, under the conviction of that being impossible, every minister ought to conduct his administration as if it were not so. To prove above positions, the commissioners argued thus :

That the most unhappy countries are those in which the greatest riches and the greatest poverty are to be met with at the same time. Such a state cannot subsist for any great length of time, but one part of the inhabitants must become despots, whilst the other sink into slavery. When a fermentation takes place in such a country, persons really free are either thrown out or destroyed. One gentleman farmer gradually swallows up all the poor in his neighbourhood; he lends  
money

money on the land of the latter ; seizes the occasion of a barren year, to purchase cheap the little property of his neighbour ; and, when he is not restrained by feelings of honour, practises innumerable artifices to get possession of any piece of ground which lies convenient for him. It was lamentable to see how these rich Bashaws, before their abolition, had found means to dispossess a whole community, and to become the tyrants of the neighbourhood. The commissioners dwelt upon this tyrannical conduct with all possible energy.

Let us see how they estimated the advantages which a rich farmer could draw from his land, in comparison of that resulting to a middling, or a poor one.

1st. The latter must sell his produce as quickly as possible, and generally at a low price, in order to supply the daily necessities of his family.

2dly.

2dly. The middling farmer cannot keep the price up long, because he is in danger of being obliged to borrow money, and of losing by the interest as much as he could gain by storing his grain. But on the other hand, the rich farmer can speculate, and seldom vends his commodities at the low price at which the others are obliged to sell the produce of their sweat and toil. He buys grain cheap from the poor people round about; or has perhaps previously advanced them the value of their crop, so that they must let him have it at his own price, and then he raises the grain in the market. By inundations, or hail storms, the small farmer is frequently destitute of seed enough for the ensuing year; in consequence, he is obliged to let his ground lie fallow; and when the rich man gets it into his possession, he cultivates it with double and treble profit, and becomes, at the expense of the poor,



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and of the state also, richer and richer, till at length, to the great injury of population, perhaps a dozen small farms are concentrated into one. The young gentleman, his son, who meanwhile is pursuing his studies, will not any longer continue in the country, but fixes himself in town, lets his lands, and adds another insignificant idler to the state. Ought not then the rich farmer to contribute something more to the state in return for those advantages which he derives from having his property so much better circumstanced than that of his neighbours?

The commissioners have conceived it highly equitable, therefore, that taxes should be laid according to the different rank and condition of farmers. The poor farmer ought not to pay so much in proportion for a piece of ground as the middling, or the middling so much as the rich. On the contrary, the state should endeavour  
to

to relieve the poor till he becomes as thriving as the middling farmer; and to prevent him from aggrandizing himself to the injury of population; and lastly, for the benefit of society at large, to abolish by degrees the gentlemen farmers, and let no man hold more land, to the injury of his neighbours, than he is able to cultivate.

Since that period there scarcely exists a monopolizing farmer, and every means has been made use of to prevent these evils in future. Large magazines have been erected in every principality, &c. In the time of harvest they are filled with new corn, and the old is disposed of, and should there be more than is wanted, it is exported, or manufactured to various purposes, namely, to make *hair powder*, *starch*, *Hollands*, *gin*, &c. and such of a bad quality is used for fattening beasts with. If it so happens that the price of corn rises more than usual in the market,

the magazines are immediately opened, and every individual is supplied with grain or flour, at the lowest market price. People are also furnished with good seed for sowing, which is advanced to them, and when the harvest is over, he may either repay it in ready money at the market price, or restore the *quantum* advanced.

So it is likewise with all sorts of fuel. In the summer the magazines are filled, and at all times people may be supplied with wood or coals at the ordinary price.

About 30 years ago, a quarter of every province in Germany was lying waste and uncultivated. I remember myself having seen whole large stretches of waste land, which nobody thought proper to cultivate. Since the year 1772, all of it has been distributed for the purpose of cultivation to many thousands of invalid soldiers; who, with their wives and children, began first to improve it  
with

with potatoes and madder. At present there is hardly to be seen any waste land at all; and that which was made arable by them within the last 30 years, now produces all sorts of corn and vegetables. Many individuals have now rendered their portion of such land given them as their own property for life, and paying any taxes for it, into a sort of garden, inclosed with hedges.

It was the same with regard to inclosures, which every man was obliged to comply with, and to form meadows into arable land, where it was thought expedient before the people were aware of the utility of inclosing, and forming meadows into arable; a great obstinacy prevailed, and many counties went so far as to resist the measure by force. However, government, confident of its utility, sent some companies of soldiers to enforce compliance, when some of the most violent

opposers were put in irons for the space of several months.

After some years relapse, when the inclosures were finished, and many meadows transformed into arable land; the country people saw the propriety of that wise measure, and have since been as much for inclosing their land, as before they were against it. From that period many thousand meadows, more convenient for cultivation, have been made arable, which transformed land produces now the very best kind of wheat; consequently it happily answered the wished-for purpose, and ever since, a general scarcity or dearneſs has not been heard of.

In many counties the peasantry, by the advice of the land commissioners, have introduced the "Stalkfütterung," i. e. feeding their cattle at home in their stables, which has had the most salutary effects. Those people who have done it truly

truly maintain, that they now make twice as much butter and cheese as they did before, when they sent their cattle into the field, and they also make additional profit by the dung for the better manuring of their land\*.

During our stay at Bonn, we visited a charming village, called Goodesberg, seated only at a mile and half distance, over a narrow plain, covered with corn and vineyards. Near that place a small hill, insulated, abrupt, and almost pyramidal, rises from the plain, which it seems to terminate, and conceals the village, that lies along its southern skirt. This hill is covered at the summit with thick wood, and on its declivity is sur-

\* The principal authors who have written on agriculture and economy, are *Beckmann, Busch, Daun, Fiedler, Glafer, Gleditsch, Grosmann, Hirschfeld, Moser, Schreber, Schumacher, Suckow, Voch, Wiegleb, and Wolf.*

The Hanoverian magazine is the most laudable of all others.

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rounded with vineyards, which exhibits a very interesting scene for the traveller. We ascended the hill, and found the remains of a steeple and some fallen walls; the view from that spot is indeed very picturesque, overlooking a plain of many miles beyond the village before mentioned, and several row of houses built upon one plan, which had from that distance the form of several palaces, extending from the watering place of Goodesberg, of which the elector was the founder, and some other rich noblemen in that neighbourhood; one of which is occupied by his sister the archduchess, and the other by the Elector, who are extremely partial to that place. The other buildings are partly occupied by the Princes' and Princesses' household, and the largest is fitted up for the accommodation of strangers, containing several public rooms, where, at a moderate price, they are entertained as well as in any of the

the best hotels in Germany. The situation of this hotel, and the adjacent houses, are beautiful, and no description is able to paint the grandeur, or the elegance of the spot. Hills and rocks, plains and precipices, the meadows, and the Rhine, are spectacles that reward the spectator by a continual change of variation in every position. In short the whole exhibits a grandeur, such as the pencil is hardly able to describe; for the enormous precipices of rock, elevated and projecting over the proud river, the rich tuftings of bushes, hedges, and antique oaks, that emboss the cliffs, the shevering betwixt the recesses, the spires of old ruined castles, which are exhibited round about that delightful spot; all this cannot be met with in miniature any where in Europe.

Twice a week, especially in the summer, there are some concerts or balls given by the Elector *gratis*, to the nobility



lity and gentry, which he himself partakes of with the ease, cheerfulness, and plainness, of a private gentleman. The number of visitors from the city of Bonn and its vicinity, amounts often to one hundred and above. The elector has an excellent orchestra: the music for the concert is usually selected from the immortal remains of the celebrated chevalier Gluck, Mozart, Bach, &c.

It ought also to be remembered that this is the place so much renowned in ancient history, in which the elector Gerhard de Truchses, who had embraced the Protestant religion, was besieged in the castle of Goodesberg, by Ernest, on account of a massacre in his dominions called Neufs. The elector's castle was at that time impregnable, and could have been reduced by famine only, to which it was liable from its situation. Gerhard was very much beloved by his soldiers who defended the fortress, and were attached  
to

to him as to a father. When they perceived that they could hold out hardly any longer than about a fortnight, resolved unanimously to employ their strength and remaining time to enable him and his beautiful consort to make their escape; for that purpose they laboured day and night in forming a subterraneous passage, through which they might escape behind the troops of the enemy. Although their distress mounted to almost an insufferable degree before the task was completed, they, however, determined not to surrender till the elector and his consort were in safety. At length the work being brought to the wished for conclusion, they both went off and proceeded on their way towards Holand, where they both arrived in safety, but poor and destitute of every necessary; in which miserable condition they died in that country; and their inhuman enemies' vengeance could only be gratified by that means.

The

The three superior views of the *Sieben-Bergen*, i. e. "Seven-mountains," contribute not less to the fame of Goodefberg; they are called *Drachenfels*, *Wolckenburg*, and *Löwenburg*, literally, "Dragons-rock, Cloudy-castle, and Lions-mountain," each of them had a castle, which was more or less visible, but in ruins.

The following story concerning them was related to us from a gentleman who supped with us at the inn called the Carpe :

Three brothers resolving to distinguish their families, formed the resolution (customary in those ancient times to effect such purposes,) to establish themselves in three different fortresses, from which they could easily fall forth, and violently seize on whatever they were in want of from their neighbours. The former three castles were almost inaccessible, not only on account of their being guarded by strong castles built purposely  
by

by the three Robbers, but also by secret access only known to them. These three warriors, as they styled themselves, got so much by their plunder, that in the space of seven years they not only enriched themselves and their families, but made their name feared and renowned in the whole Empire.

He told us that those three had a sister, by name Adelaid, who was a pattern of virtue and beauty, and under their guardianship (their parents being dead), she was equally beloved by them and treated with the greatest respect.

There was on the opposite shore of the Rhine another castle, situated very romantically, which was inhabited by a knight named Roland, a valiant handsome young man, who being once in company with the sister, had so gained her affection, that she permitted him to ask the consent of her  
brothers

brothers to marry her. At this the young knight fell into a kind of revery, and seemed very sorrowful: she inquired into the cause; and he at length exclaimed, "Oh had my eyes  
 " never seen your beloved person it  
 " would have been better for me!" Astonished to hear these words uttered by her lover, she begged to explain himself. He then communicated to her the implacable enmity which for many years had subsisted betwixt the family of Roland and that of her brothers, and that he was sure they never would consent that a beloved sister should marry an abjured enemy of them. Adelaid comforted him not only on that score, but promised if they should deny their consent she had resolution enough to marry him without it. At this declaration he threw himself at her feet, and solemnly made a vow never to marry any other, if he should be so unfortunate as not to  
 be

be able to obtain her. Adelaid, moved by this solemn declaration, threw herself about his neck, and with tears said, " I will recompence your faith to me by the same vow which you just now have made ; are you satisfied ? " " Yes, charming maid ! no human power shall ever be able to separate us (embracing her tenderly,) — but death alone."

Young Roland the next day demanded admittance to her three brothers, adding that he had something of importance to communicate, which was immediately accorded to. He accordingly avowed the love he felt for their beautiful sister, and begged their consent to marry her. They at first made many objections to the demand of the young knight, and reminded him of the ancient hatred existing between the two families ; however, the personal appearance of their sister, who unbosoming to her brothers the vow

she

she had made to her lover, at length prevailed upon them thus far, that, for the sake of the pure affection they bore to her, and not to provoke her by obliging her to give a direct refusal to the young knight, that on condition he would take upon himself to serve during a certain number of years in the wars of Palestine, he should have the beautiful Adelaïd on his return.

Although the condition was at the first proposition very hard for both the lovers, yet they unanimously consented, and the young knight took a reluctant farewell of his beloved maid, who remained at the fort of Drachenfels with her brothers, waiting, in the strictest fidelity, the arrival of her beloved Roland. The brothers, however, after his departure, determined to try every means in their power to prevent his returning to marry her.

The young knight soon after his arrival at Palestine, distinguished himself as a

valiant warrior. The three brothers in the mean time thought of a scheme to deceive their sister, for they introduced a disguised dependant of theirs as a pilgrim to the castle, who related to her that he had arrived from the Holy Land, and had been desired by her husband, in his last moments, to assure her of his having loved her till death; and to confirm his assertion the better, he presented Adelaide with a small box, which on opening she found to contain the presumed ring which she had put on his finger at his departure, as a pledge of fidelity. "It is mine! mine! oh heaven and earth!" exclaimed she, struck with despair. The disguised pilgrim, after she was so far recovered as to be able to listen with some degree of attention, related to her and her brothers the following particulars of his death:

"We were lying together under the same tent; he spoke much of



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“ his beloved Adelaide, and of blasted  
“ hopes; the tears stood in his eyes.  
“ I must tell you that Roland behaved  
“ like a gallant warrior, for he performed  
“ prodigies in the fight of all the army.  
“ In the last engagement he was mor-  
“ tally wounded by an arrow which  
“ penetrated his left side; I stood near  
“ him when he fell, and with the assist-  
“ ance of two comrades conveyed him to  
“ his tent. The last words of my bene-  
“ factor were, ‘ Take this box,’ said he  
“ with a faltering voice, ‘ and deliver it  
“ to my beloved Adelaide; tell her that  
“ my last sigh is for the love and wel-  
“ fare of her.’

The unhappy maid truly believed the tale, and from that moment devoted herself to the memory of her lover, and to the affliction of her sorrow.

Although many other suitors were introduced by her brothers, she never would forfeit her vow, but associated  
with

with the neighbouring Carmelite nuns. She at length resolved to take the veil, to which her brothers were not disinclined, believing her by that means out of the reach of her Roland, should he return again. She then chose a small island, in the middle of the Rhine, opposite to her brothers' castle, and that of her beloved Roland, both of which she could see from the convent; but after having been there for the space of two years, in the placid performance of her new duties, her lover suddenly returned, when both discovered the base trick by which they had been deceived, and separated from each other. From that interview she fell into a kind of melancholy reverie, which increased daily, and in spite of all possible assistance continued to increase, and she died a few weeks after.

Roland, emulating the fidelity of his mistress, kept faithful to his vow; he built a small castle on the extreme point

of his domains near the borders of the Rhine; whence he could overlook the island and the tomb that shrouded his beloved maiden; there he lived in a state of celibacy for the space of sixteen years, and died without issue.

I delight to range over mountains; particularly if I know, before hand, that they promise something adventurous for my mind. But I am far from one of those whose feelings are only excited by what is monstrous, who love strong emotions, because they are commonly insensible to the gentler affections, and who seek for satisfaction from barren rocks, from boundless plains of ice and snow, because by intemperate use of the joys which milder regions present, they are disgusted with them. To me the most uniform plain is variety enough, to keep my heart in that degree of warmth, and my senses within the limits which are necessary for the uninterrupted enjoyment of nature.

I found

I found however in that country of which I was relating so much attractive, so much satisfaction, that I could not help prolonging my stay there for several days in that romantic, woody, and mountainous country, and, the weather being fair, to traverse the greatest part of the seven mountains, and the adjacent ruinous ancient robbers' castles.

I often embrace the tree which suddenly affords me a shade; and after a few hours wandering through bushes or thickets, or through a barren and level spot, I throw myself upon the grass, and think myself highly delighted; in particular, if some rivulet steals itself through some extensive meadow, or near the gentle noise of a water-fall in the hollow way of a mountain. I am, however, impartial enough to say that the latter, namely the mountain views, make more impression upon my mind; and must confess to those spots, in respect to romantic beauty, the

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preference over the plains. For on such the pulse of nature beats stronger there ; every thing discovers more life and energy ; every thing more loudly and emphatically speaks an almighty power at work. The stream which, without knowing the path it must pursue, meanders slowly through the plain, rushes through the mountains, and grows impetuous in its course ; the motion of the clouds, the revolutions of the sky, and the peals of thunder, are all more strong and animated. The vallies in the fair season of the year are filled with finer perfumes of flowers and herbs than those of the plains, whose soil is not fit to preserve their radical moisture, and where their exhalations are dissipated more widely in the air. Nature in them is more varied, and infinitely more picturesque. Of her different shades, an inhabitant of the plain can form no conception, and when he  
first

first beholds, then his sensations are excited to an interesting degree. Here at once nature presents the peculiarities of every season and the most different climes. As long as the summer lasts, in the bottom of the valley the heat of a hot climate is felt; in the middle of the mountain you enjoy the moderate temperature of spring; and the top reminds you of a cold climate. And how various are the forms, chains, and heaps of mountains and hills!

Man resembles his soil, unless softened by education and society. The people of this part of the country bear the stamp of nature upon them. Their wholesome manner of living, their common beverage of wine, their unadulterated brown bread, which they make themselves, their fresh butter, cheese, and genuine milk, their healthy cattle, which they butcher alternately in those mountainous coun-

tries\* ; in short, we observe that their motions are quick, like the stream in their woods ; boisterous in their manners, like the atmosphere ; strong as the oak which shades them ; and firm and true as the rock which bears their huts. The life

\* These observations apply also to those of which I was speaking before ; namely, the seven capital mountains behind *Bonn*—the chain extends about thirty miles further, and may be called a continuation with those of the Archbishoprick of Treves. They are intersected with many villages ; the manners of the inhabitants are quite simple, rural, and harmless. Their greatest pleasure is to behold strangers among them, to whom they show all liberality possible. The manners of them are not much different from those inhabitants who dwell in the mountains of Switzerland. The former seem, however, more influenced by their religious principles than the latter. The “ Bettel Monche,” Beggar Monks, know how to deal with them, for their own profit. It is pleasant to behold every now and then a few of those Monks coming from the inhabitants betwixt the mountains with small carts, which are dragged by several asses, laden with all sorts of provision, namely, cheese, butter, bacon, greens, &c.

and

and variety of the scenes which nature offers them, render their faculties richer in conceptions, and their heart warmer than it would be if they dwelt upon an uniform plain, and gave themselves up to luxury. Their distance from populous places, and the scattered situation of their huts, keep them more closely to their own concerns, preserve their manners pure, and dispose them to reflection. Their robust make, the expression of countenance and language, give them great advantage over the inhabitants who dwell in plains. The unspeakable openness of heart which they display, their frequent instances of good-will and affection, together with the good humour and native pleasantry legible in their countenances, endear them at first sight to every friend of humanity.

How frequently during my stay in that country, have I found pleasure (in company with my two pupils) on visiting the  
country



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country people in their mountainous regions, when I have partaken of their rural meal, and wandered about till an hour or two after sun-set; then slept away the night in their huts upon a hard layer, and rose again in the morning to enjoy the rise of the majestic sun. We all found pleasure and delight in contemplating from the top of high rocks the broad river Rhine, which, far as the eye could reach, waters the fertile plains beneath; the romantic view which sun-rise displayed before our eyes, the many steeples of Cologne, with the adjacent towns and innumerable villages; and then about us in the vicinity every budded twig, which grew or was expanded. Every thing within the circle of our sight was in motion. We beheld these mountains covered to their summits with high and tufted trees, and the vallies, along the borders of the river, in their various windings sheltered by woody

small islands: the peaceful stream appeared to us gently gliding through the trembling reeds, and in its calm surface reflected the light clouds, which a soft zephyr kept suspended in the air. We heard the birds animating the woods with their various songs: millions of insects danced in the purple rays of the sun; who setting at length enticed the humming beetle from the grass; and the noise of evening insects upon the ground made us attentive. The barren rocks still afforded nourishment to the moss, and the sands below being covered with broom. The animating heat, which vivifies all nature, was every where dispersed before our eyes. How all this filled and warmed our heart! we felt ourselves many times in those delightful spots inexpressibly happy.

How often have I myself broken out on beholding such scenes, and in particular when my faithful companions seemed to be

be sensible of what they beheld ! How  
 often have I excited in their minds a  
 pious contemplation in those sacred places,  
 and said, " Behold, my young friends,  
 " here we have no temple to worship the  
 " Supreme Being ; but every thing pro-  
 " claims aloud the Great Ruler above!—  
 " All the beings of the creation, of a  
 " thousand tribes and a thousand shapes,  
 " move upon the earth and in the air ;  
 " whilst man, sheltered in his humble  
 " cot, looks abroad, and is vain enough  
 " to exclaim,—OVER ALL THIS IM-  
 " MENSE UNIVERSE I AM THE SOLE  
 " LORD.—Imperfect judge ! to you every  
 " thing seems small, because you are little  
 " yourself.—Over the craggy mountains ;  
 " over deserts untrodden by the foot of  
 " man ; even over the unknown confines  
 " of the immense ocean, moves the breath  
 " of the Eternal ; and every atom to  
 " which he has given existence and life  
 " finds favour in his sight."—The mere  
 remem-

remembrance of these happy days we spent in those delightful spots are still a balm to my mind. The ardour of mind with which my exclamations were received by my uncorrupted pupils, was often recalled to their mind when we arrived in England. Such grateful confessions I receive with infinite delight. I think myself highly rewarded, that my pains as the tutor of such susceptible young friends in this country were successfully bestowed, and many times have I wished to enjoy once more the pleasure of becoming the guardian of such youth.

No place we left with so much regret as Bonn, and in particular those before described romantic spots, where we enjoyed so many happy hours, quite adapted for a philosophical traveller. However, we proceeded on our tour by water; the rich plain below Bonn abounds with abbeys and convents, most of them  
appro-

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appropriated to the maintenance of noble chapters.

One of the most noble is the ladies chapter of Willich, founded in the year 1190, by Megiegor, a count of Guelderland, who endowed it richly, and made his daughter the first abbess. This lady was very strict in discipline; if a nun neglected her duty in the smallest degree, she immediately was put in a sort of confinement, or obligated to sleep all night, without a bed, in the chapel, which she thought the best method of keeping good order among the holy sisters. Those nuns who have acquired the good favour of the abbess are permitted to spend some weeks in the year with their families. This chapter is extremely rich, and peculiarly valuable to the nobility of this electorate, on account of its vicinity to Bonn.

On the other side of the river is the rich abbey of Siegberg, appropriated for  
the

the ancient nobility lying on its own domains, of which the small town of that name, seated at the foot of a hilly vineyard, is part. Reception in this chapter is an affair of the most strict ceremonious trial; every lady must produce at least sixteen to eighteen quarterings, and they ought to be all genuine and unblemished by any sign of Plebeianism. Before the elections come on, these quarterings are exhibited to public view for the space of a month. The prelate of this abbey styles himself count of Guls, Strahlen, and Niederpleis. This and many other similar buildings present themselves on the borders of that river, from Bonn to Cologne, and no less than twenty-four villages on both sides; a distance of about thirty miles.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



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(*SONG referred to in p. 14.*)

## LIEBE UND WEIN.

### I.

OHNE Lieb' und ohne Wein,  
Was wär' unser Leben?  
Alles, was uns kann erfreun,  
Müssen diese geben.  
Wann die Großen sich erfreun,  
Was ist ihre Freude?  
Hübsche Mädchen, guter Wein,  
Einzig diese beyde.

### 2.

Helden, die des Siegs sich freun,  
Fragen nichts nach Kränzen.  
Sie erholen sich beym Wein,  
Und beym schlaun Tänzen.  
Uns drückt oft des Lebens Pein,  
Doch nur, wann wir dürsten:  
Aber gebt uns Lieb' und Wein;  
O! so sind wir Fürsten.



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*(Referred to in p. 32.)*

## FREYMÄURER LIED.

1.

**L**ASZT uns ihr Brüder,  
Weisheit erhöh'n;  
Singet ihr Lieder  
Feurig und schön.

2.

Lachet der Thoren,  
Die Weisheit schmäh'n;  
Wir sind erkohren,  
Wahrheit zu höhr'n.

3.

Maurer euch bindet,  
Heilige Pflicht;  
Suchet ihr findet,  
Wahrheit und Licht.

4.

Götter der Erden  
Steigen vom Thron;  
Maurer zu werden,  
Das ist ihr Lohn.

5.

Menschen beglücken,  
Lehrt uns Natur;  
Folgt mit Entzücken,  
Brüder der Spur.

6.

Strahlen zu borgen,  
Brauchen wir nicht;  
Uns leicht von Morgen  
Göttliches Licht.

7.

Es leicht uns nieder.  
Bis in die Gruft;  
Wo Gott uns wieder,  
Schöpferisch ruft.

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*(Referred to in p. 253.)*

## RHEINWEIN LIED.

1.

BEKRÄNZT mit Laub den lieben vollen Becher,  
Und trinkt ihn freudig leer.  
In ganz Europa ihr Herren Zocher,  
Ist solch ein Wein nicht mehr.

2.

Am Rhein, am Rhein, da wachsen unsre Reben,  
Gefegnet sey der Rhein!  
Da wachsen sie am Ufer hin und gehen  
Uns diesen Labe-wein.

3.

So drinkt ihn denn, und laßt uns alle Wege  
Uns freun und fröhlich seyn;  
Und wüßten wir, wo jemand traurig läge  
Wir gäben ihm den Wein!







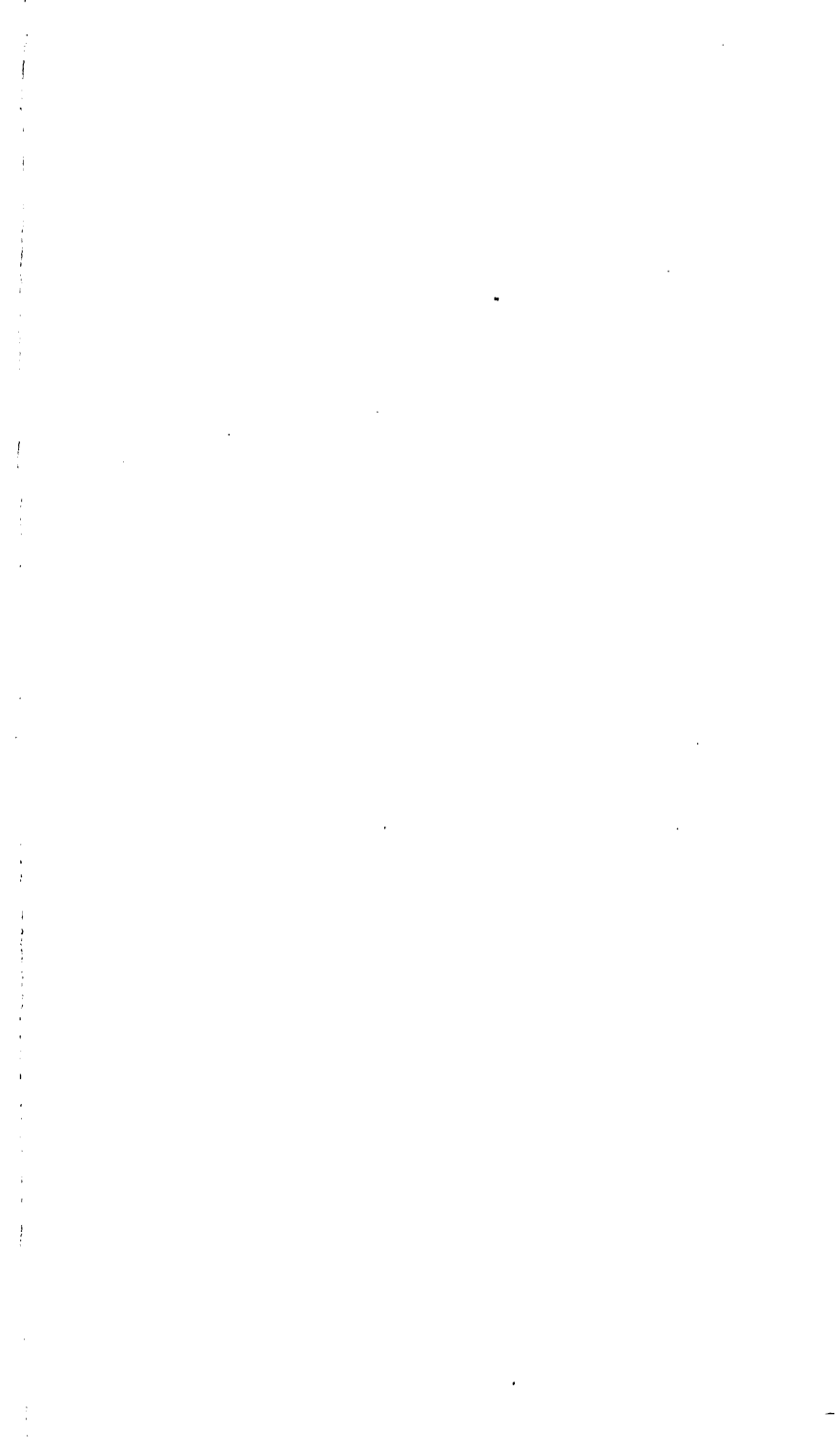


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